The New-York Times.

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THE MAILS BY THE EUROPA.

Diplomatic Correspondence on the Polish Question.

Drouyn de Lhuys to Gortschakoff and Gortschakoff to Russell.

Probable Refusal of Maximilian to Accept the Mexican Crown.

The Reasons of Mason's Recall from Great Britain.

Two English Seven-Hundred Pounder Guns at Charleston.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

By the arrival at Boston of the steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, on the 19th ult., we have received our Paris correspondence and files of foreign journals to that date.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Recognition of the South—Dodges of the French Bulls and Bears—The Florida—Mexico—Poland and the Source—An Item of Secret Diplomatic History—Senator Gwin—A New American Chapel.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 18, 1863.

The opinion that the French Government is desirous of recognizing the Southern Confederacy is so general that every indication which can be construed as leaning that way naturally throws the public into a fever of excitement. The report that the Confederacy had just been recognized, or was about to be, has served on several occasions, when well organized by its inventors, to throw down the funds, and to put money into the pockets of the "bears." Last Saturday the thing was attempted for the twentieth time and succeeded to the uttermost hopes of those who got it up. So, too, three days ago, the *Moniteur* published a note in regard to the privateer *Florida*, which was made use of in the same way by the "bears" and with the same happy result for themselves. This note of the *Moniteur*, which you probably received by the last mail, was meant to clear up several points. In the first place, it had been stated in several, even of the Government papers, that the *Florida* was a "corsair," and the Government having admitted her into one of its own docks for repairs, it was necessary to declare that she was not a corsair, but a regularly commissioned man-of-war; otherwise she could not have been admitted. In the second place, certain French subjects, who had claims against the *Florida* for depredations committed on the high seas, were trying to obtain their claims by a seizure of the vessel in the Government docks, and on the supposition that as a corsair she must be private property. The note of the *Moniteur*, by showing that she is a regularly commissioned man-of-war of a belligerent Power, protects her from seizure in her docks, and throws the responsibility of her debts on the Confederate Government. So that the claims in question, if decided by the Courts to be just, will fall upon the Confederate Government, and if not paid, then the French Government will hand the ship over for sale.

For the present, therefore, these claims against the *Florida* have been referred to the Courts, and the ship continues her repairs. There is every reason to believe that the French Government will in every particular adhere to the law without favoritism. Never-Pelous, as I commenced to tell you, the note of the *Moniteur* was made use of the first day as an indication of a speedy recognition of the South, and while some people were made glad by it, quite as many were badly scared.

There is nothing new about Mexico. Mr. SLIDELL is at Biarritz, where he is no doubt laboring in the cause of the Confederacy. Between two men so naturally fond of political intrigue, it would be curious if some wonderful schemes, guarded by a good many "ifs," were not concocted for the future. I think I can say, however, that there is the same disposition now as there always has been on the part of the Emperor, to wait and watch further the development of events in the United States, before adopting for Mexico or the Southern Confederacy any fixed policy. This is certainly the most logical course to follow, and there is no evidence to prove that it will not be followed.

There are some curious secret details in regard to late diplomatic movements on the Polish and other European questions. It appears, for example, that the report which was started in the Paris papers a few weeks ago, in regard to a sudden resolution of Russia to give a constitution and parliamentary institutions to the whole empire, was a part of a grand scheme for operating on the Bourse, invented by Messrs. FAUVIER, of Paris—a scheme which suddenly brought a great rise in the funds, and put millions of francs into their pockets and into the pockets of their friends in all the principal cities of Europe. For, through the agency of these friends, the news was published all over the continent at the same time, and as the news was exactly of that kind which Russia did not care to take the pains to correct, and which the other Governments hoped was true, because it would let them cheaply out of their quarrel with Russia, it went for some days uncontradicted. But the speculators who lost by the operation determined to have their revenge, and so they managed adroitly to bring about a fall on Saturday last, which enabled them to regain a part of the large sums they had lost. The fall was based on three different items of false news, to wit: The recognition of the South, the death of Vicomte ENAUDIN, and an accident to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz. But the first operation was European and colossal in its results, while the second was limited to Paris and fell far short of covering the losses of the "bears" in the first operation.

There is also an interesting secret history about the Congress of Frankfort which is well worth relating. During the sitting of this Congress, Prince JOSEPH convened a secret meeting of all the Catholic Sovereigns of the Congress, and proposed to them a league for going to the aid of the Pope—that is to say, a scheme for attempting the restoration of the Grand Duchy in Italy and of the Papal territory. But one of these Catholic Princes, it seems, who sympathized with Prussia, became alarmed, and thought it his duty, on account of his political relations with Prussia, to divulge the secret to King WILLIAM. The King, in turn, was astonished and alarmed, and at once communicated the fact to NAPOLEON, in order to obtain his advice on the subject. This incident then established more near relations between Prussia and France, and led to other discussions in regard to Poland and Austria's attempt at leading Germany away from Prussia, which brought about a sort of understanding between the two countries on these various questions. And thus is explained the report which gained credence a fortnight ago that France and Prussia had formed an alliance, and which naturally produced so much astonishment.

But the fact is in regard to Poland, that Russia still maintains her position of doing what she thinks right without the interference of any third parties; in other words, that it is an interior and not an exterior question, and that now nothing can be done for Poland, if France were so disposed, before next Spring. The French dispatch to the Russian Government is published this morning. Those of Russia and England were published yesterday, and although the French dispatch is sharper in tone than the other two, it concludes like the other two by throwing the responsibility of whatever grave events may ensue in Poland on Russia—a responsibility which Russia has thus far cheerfully accepted and seems disposed to accept in the future. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply will perhaps be published to-morrow, and then we will see better to the end of this question.

Our secession friends assert, that the two steamers which ran into Charleston, during the first days of the bombardment, carried in each a gun cast in England, capable of throwing a 700-pound ball. They therefore argue that the Iron-clads can never approach Charleston near enough to bombard the place.

Senator GWIN, of California, has just arrived here in twenty days from Wilmington, N. C. He had not heard from his family in a long time; did not know where they were, and was astonished and delighted to find them at the Grand Hotel in this city. He also found at the same hotel many of his old Washington acquaintances; Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, Mr. CRISFIELD, of Washington, Gov. LATHAM, of California, and others.

The corner-stone of a second American Chapel has just been laid in Paris, by the congregation which now meets in the Rue de la Paix, under the ministration of Rev. Wm. O. LAMSON. The church is to be built in the Rue Bayard, on the Champs Elysées, and will be called the American Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity. The money is all subscribed, thanks to the energy and popularity of the pastor, and the work will be proceeded with at once. Mr. LAMSON was assisted on this interesting occasion, by Rev. Dr. CAHWELL, Prebendary of Salisbury, in England; Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of the Diocese of New-York, and Rev. Dr. CLARKSON, of the Diocese of Illinois. MALAKOFF.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The insurgent leaders SZUMLANSKI and MALUSZYCE, defeated the enemy on the 17th at Lutomiers, in the waywodeship of Kalisz.

A sanguinary engagement took place on the 16th at Zesk.

CHRUSLINSKI's detachment skirmished with the Russians on the 17th and 18th in the waywodeship of Cracow.

WARSAW, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The present Viceroy, Gen. BERG, seems to have adopted the principle of carrying out with energy whatever the National Government torbies, in so far as its accomplishment does not depend upon the will of the Poles in fear of terrorism, or is at all practicable by military means. The threatened requisition of forage, prohibited by the National Government, will, therefore, undoubtedly be complied with, not only because it is really seriously meant, but also because this measure is regarded by the landed proprietors as the salvation of their property out of the clutches of the insurgents. By this means they get rid of their taxes and receive some hard cash from the legitimate Government. Again—the revolutionary government forbade the demolition of a number of houses in the Cracow suburb, ordered last year, and up to the present time no laborers have been found daring enough to take part in the work. Now it is being executed by sappers and miners;—and, the first sign being taken, people will soon be found willing to earn a trifle before Winter, when the building trade is at a stand-still.

Preparations are being made in all directions for the general house-search announced for the 16th, and it appears again that measures seriously meant are energetically carried out. Whether the Russian Government will gain its object of taking prisoners, after announcing it a week in advance, is another question. Guilty consciences will probably have taken their precautions or have quitted Warsaw. The vexations and troubles in this case will fall, as usual, to the lot of the more peaceable inhabitants. Unanimity of opinion does not exist in higher administrative circles, as the Russian military chief, Gen. KOSTE, accustomed to the milder measures of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, is said to have vehemently opposed the harsher steps of Gen. BERG. Thus Gen. KOSTE has always shown himself very kindly disposed toward Polish ladies, granting them, upon various occasions, leave to visit their relatives confined in the citadel; through which, by-the-by, it is said, prisoners have sometimes escaped in female clothes. All this is now forbidden by Gen. BERG, and much discontent is the result.

The troops throughout the city have been kept in ceaseless motion since yesterday. The taxes are being collected by military execution, which means that large or small detachments of soldiers are quartered in the house of the recreant, where they remain at his expense until he produces a magistrate's certificate that his taxes have been duly paid. Tradespeople have had their shops closed, and a few soldiers left upon the premises, who retain possession until the receipts are produced, when the shop is permitted to be opened again. Up to the present time, two cases only are known in which shopkeepers (both foreigners) have persisted in refusing to pay their arrears, in spite of their shops being closed and having troops quartered upon them.

The *Dziennik Powszechny* of to-day announces that orders of high distinction have been conferred upon MOURAVIEF, ANENKOFF and KRUDENER. The last named was the principal cause of the lamentable turn the movement in this capital took in 1861. At that time he endeavored to apply terrorism, but used the weapon against peaceful citizens, the principal of whom were confined in the citadel and transported, and the young Demagogue party thereby deprived of its counter-balance. The proceedings of KRASOWSKI crushed opposition for the time, but gave a most powerful impulse to the revolution.

Another political assassination took place yesterday, the victim being a highly placed police officer, named BARNOWSKI. A man in police dress called at his house at 7 in the evening, ostensibly upon official business, and stabbed him with a stiletto. BARNOWSKI's wife endeavored to detain the murderer, but released him upon receiving a couple of wounds in the hand. The assassin escaped.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Friday, Sept. 18—Evening.

The reply of the Emperor of Morocco is expected on the 25th inst.

The Duke de NEMOURS and Señor BARA, Ex-President of St. Domingo have arrived here.

The papers state that the Ministry has not taken the resignation of Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, as previously announced.

Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO is dead.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day announces that the Finnish Diet was opened yesterday, with a speech from the Emperor. Among other subjects the Imperial speech stated that the revenue of the Grand Duchy had always sufficed to cover current expenses, and will still be sufficient to pay off the debt contracted for the expenses of suppressing the last railway. No new loan will be undertaken without the consent of the Diet, except in case of a sudden invasion, or some other unforeseen misfortune. The Emperor was desirous of removing the imperfections of the fundamental laws. The speech concludes as follows: "I shall soon cause to be laid before the Diet bills granting more extended privileges upon the assessment of taxes, and the right of making motions, reserving to myself the initiative in fundamental changes."

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

At the sitting of the Federal Diet to-day the United Committees upon the Holstein question reported in favor of Federal execution being carried out in that province. The Committees recommend taking possession of the administration of the entire Duchy, and the entry of 6,000 Hanoverian and Saxon troops, Austria and Prussia furnishing the reserve. The vote of the Diet upon the report will be taken on the 1st of October.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON POLISH AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH NOTE TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

We make the following extracts from the dispatch addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, in reference to the Polish question now engaging so seriously the attention of the three Western Powers in their negotiations with Russia.

"The document has been published only since the 15th inst. It opens under date of August 2, with a statement of the bases upon which the three Powers had commenced their efforts "to establish tranquility on a lasting foundation, and preventing the return of perturbations which have never occurred without disturbing the public mind of Europe, and endangering the existence of peace."

These efforts the French Government regrets to see misunderstood, by the Czar, and it proceeds at once to argue against the Russian denial that the Polish question is a European and not a local one. We quote:

"The Polish question, according to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, is only European from its origin and revolutionary tendencies, and the present events are solely the work of cosmopolitan demagogues. Our time has seen societies agitated by the many different movements to confound under the same designation the desperate efforts of a people defending its nationality and the wild aspirations of wrong-headed men attacking the very bases of social order. The agitation in Poland springs from causes which have nothing fortuitous or accidental. They are the result of a state of affairs which commenced nearly a century ago, and which has, more than any other, perhaps, contributed to produce and perpetuate revolutions in Europe. The insurrection which we now witness was announced by evident symptoms, and provoked by a measure which, in the existing state of men's minds, could not fail to have the most disastrous consequences. Poland responded to it by an appeal, not to revolutionary passions, but to the noble, generous and humane heart, to ideas of justice, patriotism and religion. In the face of indisputable notoriety that the whole Polish nation, each and every class, according to its means, actively and passively, according to place and circumstances, has joined the insurrection body and soul?

"What is, in presence of such a manifestation, the agitation got up by a few emigrant committees? Consequently the Cabinets have not been mistaken as to the real character of the insurrection. They have pointed out its meaning to the Court of Russia. In the French Chambers, in the English Parliament, and in the Austrian Reichsrath, the public opinion of the three countries has made itself heard by its most accredited organs, to encourage the Governments to persevere in the course on which they had entered. Everywhere in Europe where deliberative assemblies exist, the same language has been heard. In addition to the constitutional Powers free and spontaneous demonstrations have everywhere proved the sincerity of the public impulse; the unanimity of which was daily recorded by the Continental Press, to impose a greater responsibility to more reserve and circumspection almost all the Cabinets, from the Court of Rome to the Ottoman Porte, and from Stockholm to Lisbon, have consigned in dispatches, the tenor of which the Russian Government is acquainted with, the expression of opinions conformable to those of which the three courts have made themselves more particularly the interpreters."

Again:

"The signature of the general act of Vienna was, it is true, preceded by the conclusion of special treaties between the three Powers on the borders of Poland; but those treaties had been prepared by long and laborious negotiations, the real European character of which cannot be misunderstood. The Congress, moreover, did not establish so absolute a distinction as the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh supposes between the general stipulations and the private arrangements. If the one is virtually introduced into the final act, the others are expressly annexed to it. The task of the Powers, moreover, is not to revise the details of Administrative regulations, and to put them in harmony with the progress of the day. The general principles themselves are under consideration, and the object of the Cabinets is to restore peace to Poland, either by determining the application of the stipulations of Vienna, or by suggesting the modifications which may be made, in order the better to satisfy the necessities of the future. The Powers who signed the acts of the Congress are therefore competent to deliberate, in concert with Russia, on the question of public right and of general interest, which the Polish insurrection places in some measure on the order of the day."

The penultimate paragraph of the dispatch is couched in an unmistakable tone of warning:

"It remains at the same time to the Government of the Emperor to discharge an imperative duty; it is to call His Excellency's most serious attention to the gravity of the situation, and the responsibility which it imposes upon Russia.

France, Austria and Great Britain have pointed out the urgent necessity of putting an end to a deplorable state of things, which is full of danger to Europe. They have at the same time indicated the means which, in their opinion, ought to be employed to arrive at this termination, and they have offered their cooperation in order to attain it with more certainty. If Russia does not perform all that depends upon her to further the moderate and conciliatory views of the three Powers, if she does not enter upon the path which is opened to her by friendly counsels, she makes herself responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the troubles of Poland may produce.

REPLY OF RUSSIA TO THE LAST ENGLISH NOTE.

The following dispatch has been communicated to Earl RUSSELL by the Russian Ambassador in London:

TSARSKOE-SELO, Aug. 30—Sept. 7, 1863.

Lord NAPIER has, by order of the Government, communicated to me a dispatch from Lord RUSSELL, of which your Excellency will find a copy hereunto annexed.

It is an answer to my dispatch of the 1st—13th of July last—which you were invited to communicate to the principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

The overtures which we had set forth in that document were dictated to us by the desire to arrive at an understanding.

In receiving the observations which they have suggested to Lord RUSSELL with the attention which we always pay to the opinions of her Britannic Majesty's government, we cannot but regret that we must come to the conclusion that we have not obtained the end which we had proposed to ourselves.

From the moment that this discussion could only end in establishing and confirming the divergence of our views, it would be too contrary for our conciliatory disposition for us to seek to prolong it; and we believe that in this we are not acting at variance with the sentiments of the principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty.

We prefer to fix our attention only upon the essential points of his despatches, upon which we find ourselves agreed, at least in intention.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government desire to promptly reestablish in the kingdom of Poland a state of things which shall restore tranquility to that country, repose to Europe and security to the relations of the Cabinets.

We entirely share in this desire, and all that can depend upon us shall be done to realize it.

Our august master continues to be animated by the most benevolent intentions toward Poland, and by the most conciliatory toward all foreign Powers. To provide for the welfare of his subjects of all races and of every religious conviction, is an obligation which his Imperial Majesty has accepted before God, his conscience and his people. The Emperor devotes all his solicitude to the fulfilment of that obligation.

As regards the responsibility which may be assumed by his Majesty in his international relations, those relations are regulated by public right. The violation of these fundamental principles can alone involve responsibility. Our august master has constantly respected and observed those principles with regard to other States. His Majesty has the right to expect and to claim the same respect on the part of the other Powers.

You will be pleased to read and give a copy of this dispatch to the principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty. Receive, &c.

THE MEXICAN CROWN.

ITS PROBABLE REFUSAL BY MAXIMILIAN.

The Mexican deputation bearing to Archduke MAX the official tender of the Crown had arrived at Mantua and would soon start for Vienna. *In spite of semi-official assurances, the general belief in Paris was that the Archduke would not accept it*, though it was not impossible that he may disguise his refusal by requiring the performance of certain impracticable conditions.

It is remarked that reinforcements are being sent to Mexico. Under the circumstances this is looked upon not unnaturally as tending to confirm the rumored alliance between the new Empire and the Confederate Republic.

From the Ost-Deutsch Post, of Vienna, Sept. 16.

The Mexican deputation will arrive in the course of next week at Miramare. One of the most singular questions which has ever been propounded to Austria will therefore be decided in a few days. The history of the Imperial house presents no analogous case. An Archduke of Austria, the nearest agnate of the reigning sovereign, is called upon to abandon his native land, in which, according to the domestic regulations of the Imperial family, he possesses important rights and his great sisters to fulfill, for the purpose of ascending, by a distant country, a throne which has yet to be founded, which has been won by foreign arms, and to the support of which Austria, with all her military power, cannot in any way contribute. It is an absolute fact that the Emperor of the French is the only serious protector of that throne. Nor is it less certain that, whatever prince may occupy it, he will be obliged to govern, to a certain extent, in conformity with French interests. Protected by a French garrison and deriving his revenues from a French loan, what a position for a new emperor! From all these considerations it is probable—we wish we could say it is certain—that the Mexican deputation will not succeed in persuading an Austrian Prince to go to Mexico.

THE FROEHNER LOAN.

Paris (Sept. 17.) Correspondence of the Independance of Brussels.

The fact of a loan for Mexico is confirmed, but I am assured that M. FROEHNER has obtained the assurance from the French Cabinet at the last council that it should not be guaranteed by France. That guarantee is, on the contrary, required by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, who sees in the financial countersign of France a security for the continuance of her military support. The French Minister of Finance also intimated that the war indemnity which is to be paid by Mexico should be taken from the first proceeds of the loan—an arrangement which has not been quite accepted by the Archduke. These differences, although trifling, nevertheless, sufficiently show that the affair of the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico must not be considered as terminated.

England, on her side, wishes for nothing better than to see Mexico support herself from her own resources, and be able at a given time *to escape from French influence*. She has therefore, favored the future loan, and recommended it to the bankers both in London and at Vienna. Her adhesion to the elevation of the Austrian Archduke as Emperor is not doubtful, and some have gone so far as to say that a proposition had been made that if he could not longer rely on a French escort of organization, he might at his own expense enroll 6,000 Irish Catholics.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

WHY MASON, THE REBEL ENVOY, SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Richmond (Aug. 15) Correspondence of the London Index, rebel organ.

You may depend upon it that the Government has fully determined upon the step of soon withdrawing its representatives from England, and that, unless a change occurs in the present hostile attitude of the British Ministry toward us, the order of recall will go out before Congress meets in December. This measure arises from no sudden feeling toward the people of England, whose sympathy, as evinced on the death of Stonewall JACKSON, and in the tone of their respectable Press, is fully appreciated here. It was strongly urged upon the Administration as a necessary *vindication of self-respect*, from the moment it became known, through the published diplomatic correspondence, *that Earl Russell, in compliance with the threat of Mr. Adams, had engaged himself to hold no intercourse, even though unofficial, with our Commissioner*, and, as appeared from his subsequent refusal of an interview on the most urgent occasion, was determined to adhere to this pledge, and construe it in the most literal manner. This conduct of the British Foreign Secretary, *as insulting to our self-respect as a nation, is in striking contrast with that pursued by the French Government.* Not only has Mr. SLIDELL always had free access to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, even when M. THOUVENEL was Minister, who has never been suspected of undue partiality toward us, but he has had repeated interviews with the Emperor himself. Mr. DAYTON protested in Paris just as Mr. ADAMS did in London. We are more surprised than angry that English pride should permit a Minister of State to be deterred by any threats whatever, but least of all by Yankee threats, from extending to our representative those ordinary courtesies which do not commit the Government, and which are not refused even to private bearers of important communications. As we cannot ascribe that Ministerial course to fear of the Yankees, we can only suppose it dictated *not by cowardice*; and if Mr. MASON is once withdrawn, however sincerely anxious we are to have amicable relations with your country, we shall not be the first—at least under your present administration—to renew diplomatic intercourse. If you have anything to say to us thereafter, you will have to send to Richmond.

WILL JEFF. DAVIS BE ABLE TO NEGOTIATE AN OTHER LOAN?

Paris (Sept. 16) Correspondence of the London Post.

It is reported in Paris that the agents of the Confederate Government are again at work here in order to raise a new loan, *or rather to augment the revenue of the old debt.* The French Government will certainly not throw any difficulty in the way of the Southerners. The public, however, have *lost a little of their faith in the power of the South to sustain the exhausting process which seems to be the policy of the North.*

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Scouting near Paris, Ky.—Rebel Conscripts put to Flight.

Dispatch to the Republican.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 1.

A joint expedition left Paducah and Union City a few days ago, and scouted in the neighborhood of Paris, Tenn., and along the Tennessee River. The force consisted of six companies of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois and a detachment of the Fifteenth Kentucky cavalry, one piece of artillery of the Ninth Indiana Battery, four companies of the One Hundred and First Illinois, and a detachment of the Fourth Missouri cavalry, the whole commanded by Capt. MARTIN.

The forces formed a junction near Murray, Ky., from thence a detachment under Lieut.-Col. BLACK, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois, proceeded east as far as the Tennessee River. In the neighborhood of Paris he came upon the rebel Col. BAIR, with 300 conscripts, who were chased across the river. The balance of the expedition went south, and encountered NEWSOM and FARRERA's commands, our advance firing upon the enemy and putting them to flight. They appeared at Dresden shortly afterwards, 250 strong.

The expedition returned to Union City without loss, having captured some prisoners, a large number of horses and other property.

Last Saturday a small detachment of the Twenty-fourth Missouri mounted infantry, and Fourth Missouri cavalry, were fired upon near Reel Foot Lake by FARRIS' gang of guerrillas. The recals fired from behind an embankment, mortally wounding one of the Fourth. Our forces returned the fire, killing some of the guerrillas.

Gen. SMITH is determined to drive the guerrillas out of the district.

Furloughs, heretofore granted at the rate of five per cent. to each regiment, have been suspended until further orders.

The trial of Mr. YOUNG, formerly Superintendent of Contrabands at Cairo, for selling negroes into Slavery, is set for the 20th of October. Rich developments are promised, that will implicate others equally guilty, among them Chaplain RONAYNE, now loitering in the North, depicting the sorrows of the poor Africans and soliciting alms for their relief.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A Lively Little Fight—Whereabouts of Noted Rebels in the Southwest.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Sept. 29—12 midnight.

On the 27th inst., Capt. PARKER, First Arkansas Infantry, with seventy-five men, were attacked near Moffat's store, in Franklin county, Arkansas, by SHELBY's rebel cavalry. Our loss was two killed, two wounded and fifteen prisoners. The rebel loss was five killed and twenty wounded—among the latter, SHELBY, their commander. Col. CLOVER is supposed to be between Dardanell and this place, coming this way. He communicated with Little Rock.

COCKRAN, the rebel commander, is at Johnson's Station, on the overland mail route. BLANCHARD is at Ridley Station. PRICE is at Arkadelphia.

A large number of deserters are coming in daily from the rebel commands. Deserters from PRICE report a fight at Monroe, La., with KIRBY SMITH, who is moving his stores and heavy ordnance to Marshall, Texas. SHELBY crossed to the north side of the Arkansas river at Roseville, yesterday, with eight hundred men and four pieces of artillery.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

A List of Rebels Captured—General Grant's Health—Condition of the Army.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 24, } *Via* CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 1. }

Gen. OSTERHAUS has just returned from Cayuga Post-office, where he surprised a hopeful lot of rebels, among whom was a Captain who had been doing a good business stealing negroes and mules from our lines on the Big Black. Another Captain was among the lot who had a gang of blood hounds, which he used in hunting conscripts. Several persons have been terribly torn by these beasts while fleeing from the rebel minions. A number of valuable horses were captured, and much information gained from a mail found in the Post-office at Cayuga.

Gen. GRANT is still improving.

Excepting the prevalence of chills and fevers, the health of the army is very good. The nights are cool, but the days are hot and sultry. No news of importance from Banks.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY

Its Position Perfectly Secure, and the Prospect Bright.

Recovery of Wounded by Flag of Truce.

The Enemy Gets the Worst in Skirmishing.

Our Total Loss in the Battle of Chickamauga Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred.

Complete Success of General Thomas on the Left.

LONGSTREET'S CORPS UTTERLY ROUTED.

Our Army Well Supplied and in Fine Condition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Such news from ROSECRANS has been received as should dismiss all anxiety for his welfare, and quiet all care for our military supremacy in the South. He is fully equal to his situation.

REPORTS FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The present and future prospect of success for this army is not only brightening but at this time is really good. If the enemy now makes an attack, even in very heavy force, he will in all probability be badly defeated. Each day's delay but make our commanders more confident of holding their position. There is no cause for alarm in the matter of flank movements.

The flag of truce sent out by Gen. ROSECRANS was recognized. Our ambulances were driven to the enemy's lines, there our drivers got off, when those appointed by the enemy took the ambulances within their lines. In a short time the ambulances returned with some portion of our wounded. They, as a generality, are very seriously injured.

The whole of Chattanooga is now a hospital, hardly a house but contains the unfortunate.

The enemy still continues in sight. Skirmishing is kept up. The enemy, each time he presses a little too hard, gets much the worst of it.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The *Commercial* has advices from Chattanooga up to Saturday last. It was estimated at headquarters that the loss in the battle of Chickamauga was, in killed, 1,600; wounded, 6,500; prisoners, 2,500; total, 12,600.

It was the opinion that if the right wing had held its own, the result would have been a decisive Union victory.

The success of Gen. THOMAS on the left was much greater than has been represented in any published account of the battle. THOMAS routed LONGSTREET's corps, and was in a condition to pursue the enemy, and would have done so had not the right wing been disorganized.

No surprise is felt in the army that the enemy did not resume the attack. Their loss is believed to be 20,000.

Our army is in superb fighting trim, compact in organization, well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and full of confidence.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Chattanooga, Sept. 30, says:

Two hundred ambulances, sent within the enemy's lines under flag of truce, brought in over 500 of our wounded. While they were in the enemy's hands they had nothing to eat but corn bread. The rebels treated them very kindly, expressing their regrets that they could not provide better food. They refuse to permit the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed. The enemy holds fifty-two of our surgeons prisoners of war. Our ambulances returned to the rebel lines the wounded rebels who fell into our hands.

Both armies are busy fortifying. The pickets are within a stone's throw of each other.

It is asserted that the Press report of the battle causes considerable indignation among the troops. The statement that REYNOLDS' and BRANNAN's divisions were thrown into disorder is incorrect. I learn from Gen. THOMAS that the obstinate bravery of these commands of the army insured its safety. Our wounded are well cared for and comfortably situated.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 2.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 28th ult., delayed until this morning, reports that Gen. WHITAKER received a severe flesh wound in the engagement of the 20th, but still commands his brigade. His loss is heavy, being about 950 killed, wounded and missing—the latter very small. All his Staff except one were killed or wounded. His brigade consisted of the Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois, Second Michigan and Eighty-eighth Ohio, aggregating about 2,800 men, who fought with terrific energy and effect from 1 P. M. till the next night, and aided by the Second brigade of Gen. STEARNAN's division, beat back three divisions with great slaughter.

Lieut.-Cols. CHASE, of the Ninety-sixth Indiana, and KERNAN, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth, were killed. Col. LEFFERT, of STEARNAN's division, GRANGER's corps, who made the attack on the enemy's right wing on the 20th, was killed. Col. SANDERS was wounded.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA AND CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 4.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d instant has been received. It contains the following dispatches:

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Gen. BRAGG has consented to exchange wounded with Gen. ROSECRANS.

Affairs are unchanged at Chattanooga. Gen. ROSECRANS receives his supplies by wagon trains from Stevenson. The rumors that ROSECRANS' supplies were cut off are not credited.

ROSECRANS is confined to his works around Chattanooga, our lines extending to the river above and below him. His defences are strong, and thought to be so superior that no assault will be made.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 2.

Heavy firing was kept up during last night. The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate permanent, more than immediate, operations. Two monitors are kept close to the island, doing picket duty.

There has been but little firing to-day.

The Russian Admiral to be Received at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The *Transcript* states that the Russian Admiral has accepted the invitation to visit Boston with his fleet. The time will be fixed in a letter to Mayor LINCOLN.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The formation of the State Government of Virginia is now complete. The capital is temporarily established at Alexandria. The following are the names of the State officers: FRANCIS H. PIERPONT, Governor; L. F. C. COOPER, Lieutenant-Governor; L. A. HAGNER, Secretary of State; G. T. SMITH, Treasurer; L. W. WEBB, Auditor; P. E. POSTER, Adjutant-General; F. E. BOWDEN, Attorney-General.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY IN ALEXANDRIA.

The advertisements of rebel property, under the Confiscation act, are daily on the increase in Alexandria. The loyal people there are exceedingly careful lest some of the most deserving of the penalty may have their property protected by Sheep-skinners.

ORGANIZATION AGAINST GUERRILLAS.

The people of Loudon County are becoming aroused to the necessity of protecting themselves against guerrillas. Measures are in progress among them, and will also soon be taken in other districts adjacent, for efficient organization to this end.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Dispersion of Guerrilla Bands—The Feeling About Rosecrans' Army—Arrival of Fresh Cavalry Horses.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

Military matters in East Tennessee have been chiefly confined to arming the new regiments, settling negro questions, picking up recals, looking after deserters, gathering forage, and hunting down bands of the forces once constituting ROSECRANS' army of Tennessee. I wrote you of Col. FOSTER's affair with CARTER, whom he killed, six, wounded ten, captured about one hundred and routed the rest. McDAVID JACKSON and CITTO GORDO WILLIAMS still hold a portion of the railroad near Carter's Station. A portion of SHACKLEFORD's cavalry and GILLEM's infantry were dispatched to whip, capture or disperse them. They came upon their pickets on Monday, when brisk skirmishing ensued, and was continued all day, terminating with the retreat of the rebels into their earthworks. On Monday the fight was continued with artillery, and strongholds were about abandoned to insure their capture, but during the night they took to their heels. Their capture might still have been achieved, but orders to desist were received by our troops, who very unwillingly abandoned the pursuit. The rebels, though getting themselves out of harm's way as rapidly as possible, are still at large. They left seventeen dead on the field, and their wounded is said to be seventy. We captured 250; 122 were sent in, and the rest, claiming to be conscripts, were paroled and dismissed, to the great disinclination of our civilian boys, who think they ought to be paroled and sent North, to assist in putting in the Fall crops. There is plenty of work and good pay. Many of the conscripts would have gladly accepted the chance, whereas they will now be out of work, and doubtless many will be tempted or forced into the rebel ranks again.

Deserters come in daily from all quarters, and all concur in the report of discouragement and dissatisfaction prevalent in BRAGG's army. All pray for peace at any price, and note few curse their leaders as the cause of the war and all their subsequent misfortunes.

The rebels appear to be generally aware of all that is going on, and their faces are excellent thermometers of their good or ill success. On Sunday they were jubilant. On inquiry, I learned that the gropevine had brought news that ROSECRANS had been driven back, and whipped, losing 12,000 prisoners. Later in the day the affair was reduced to a drawn battle and 2,000 prisoners. On Monday their lengthened faces foreshadowed the report that ROSECRANS had whipped the rebels and captured 12,000 prisoners. To-day their facial longitude was increased by news of still further successes of our arms and the capture of three thousand more rebels, all of which, though we devoutly hope, we do not know. The army of Ohio is standing to arms, ready and anxious to participate; and no one would be surprised at smashing enforcing moment. BURNSIDE and WOLCOTT's cavalry are close on ROSECRANS' left, and are skirmishing daily with FERRERS. OF BRAGG's right, not knowing the situation at Chattanooga, we can only wonder at our supineness in such proximity to great events. The rebels have taught us the vast importance of crushing BRAGG, by the expression of hope built upon his success; the anxiety and superhuman efforts to reinforce him, and absolute despair with which they contemplate the possibility of his defeat. It is impossible to render such a desirable contingency too certain, hence we marvel at the proximity of an immense army, almost within the sound of his guns. A Major-General of a Department is not expected to merge his individuality from that of another, except upon great occasions, and it is probable the emergency may not exist. The fame gathered by BURNSIDE by the peaceful occupation of East Tennessee, thanks to the superior badness of the rebel strategy, was very cheaply obtained, and he does not impress one with the idea that he would stand upon a point of ambition or etiquette, if danger was impending—so we rest calmly, hoping for the best. Trains are constant and food and forage is now plenty.

Three thousand horses arrived to-day, and our jaded cavalry and artillery will undergo a rest, very much needed, as on the late expeditions many of the cavalry and artillery were in saddle. The Provost-Marshal's business just now is the most onerous and vexatious of any branch of the service. The settling of affairs between the rebels and loyalists, confiscation of property and abuses arising therefrom, the vexations of the nigger question and guessing the status of doubtful people, render the position anything but a bed of roses. The abuses are numerous and disgraceful, and but I am assured they will subside, I would point them out to public censure. The authorities try to do right, but between cruelty and wealthy louisiana there is a wonderfully delicate distinction and both are to be avoided.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Kansas to be a Separate Department—Gen. McNeil Offered the Command—Removal of Gen. Ewing—Gen. Blunt Said to be Placed Under Arrest and Ordered to St. Louis.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Oct. 1.

My information as to the change in the Department of the Missouri, and the creation of a separate military district out of Kansas, has been verified by undoubted news received from Washington this evening. Kansas is now a separate department. The command was tendered Gens.

AMUSEMENTS.

The regular Fall season of Italian Opera commences to-night, under the able direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK. A comparatively unknown opera will be revived for the occasion—"Roberto Devereux"—receiving from the management the full honors of new scenery and costumes and a distribution which we are certain cannot be greatly exceeded in any opera house of the world. It would be difficult to find two *roles* that are more admirably adapted to the great powers of Mme. MEDORI and Signor MARIANI than those of *Elisabeth* and *Roberto Devereux*. Not only does the music suit their voices, but the dramatic opportunities are very great, and will afford ample scope for good acting. Two more superior *prima donna* and baritone parts are also admirable. Indeed, there are not many operas in the Italian repertoire where the vocal quartette is better provided for. As the argument of the opera may not be remembered by our readers, we condense it for their use. The scene is laid in England during the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, and the story is based on a love episode of the Virgin Queen. *Roberto Devereux*, Earl of Essex, is her favorite. She has bestowed on him many marks of favor, and given him a ring which is to rescue him from peril, should he ever be overtaken by his enemies. The Earl unhappily does not reciprocate the Queen's tender emotions; he having in early life been fondly attached to the *Lady Nora*, who afterward, to avoid the royal displeasure, became the wife of Devereux's friend, the Duke of Nottingham. A rebel has attempted the destruction of the Queen's favorite. He is accused of high treason, and summoned from Ireland to be tried by his peers. In an interview with his sovereign, he is charged with coldness and inconstancy, but at the same time is assured of protection. The ring will be his safeguard. Instead of resting satisfied with this state of affairs, the Earl has a scene with his old sweetheart, the Duchess of Nottingham, who advises him to seek safety in flight. This the Earl consents to do, and as a pledge of affection, gives her the ring, confiding to her at the same time the promise attached to it. He receives from the Duchess a scarf, embroidered with her own hands. The Earl does not make good his escape. He is tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. This is not the worst. The fatal scarf has been found in his possession, and conveyed to the Queen, who at once recognizes it as a gage d'amour. The Duke, too, remembers the scarf, and becomes horribly jealous, so that when *Elisabeth*, in a fit of rage, has signed the Earl's death-warrant, he hurries off revengefully to put it into immediate execution. In this emergency, the Duchess resolves to see the Queen. She produces the ring for the purpose of imploring the royal clemency, and the Queen is overwhelmed with remorse at having signed the fatal warrant. She is eager to remit the sentence, but it is too late. The Duke has hurried up the arrangements for disposing of his rival, and the signal gun from Tower Hill announces that the Earl is no more. The Queen is frantic with despair, declares that the Duke and the Duchess shall lose their heads, and that she will abdicate the throne. Here the opera ends.

The initial performance by Mr. ARSCHUTZ's new artists called forth a demonstration on the part of the Brooklyn people, of which we barely thought they were capable. Opera, as a rule, comes to grief in a sister city. Managers of the most exemplary temperaments are rendered profane when they speak of their experience there. Mr. ARSCHUTZ has not had much reason to think kindly of the City of Churches. It left him sadly in the lurch last season, but on Wednesday something in the shape of an *amende honorable* was really made. The Montague-street establishment for once was full. Not only did the directors and the stockholders of the establishment lend importance—and cheapness—to the occasion, but "society," which is ever gorgeous if not always liberal, turned out *en masse*. Remote and gritty parts of Long Island were profusely represented in the upper regions, and so the stencilled halls of the Academy of Music were literally filled to overflowing. It is only right to add that a large deputation from New-York was also present, and took a somewhat over-critical view of the proceedings. This is explained by the fact that they were for the most part "dead-heads."

The opera selected for the occasion was WEBER's "Der Freischutz," a work which is certainly not calculated to afford unusual facilities to the principal singers. The vocal music, indeed, is frequently harsh and ungraceful even to cultivated artists. But the plot of the work is so excellent, and the gems are so well known, that it is always, in a managerial point of view, a sure card. It is well calculated also to demonstrate the main point of excellence in Mr. ARSCHUTZ's company—namely, *ensemble*. In it the orchestra and the chorus are, at least, as important as the main singers—and these, with the able chief, are always of prime consideration. So "Der Freischutz" it was, and a great and perfect success was achieved. The leading *rôles* were thus distributed: *Agathe*, Mme. HINZE-FRENZEL; *Anschen*, Mlle. CANISSA; *Max*, Herr HANDLMANN; *Caspar*, Herr WEBELICH; *Ceino*, Herr GRAFE. Of the two last *named it is unnecessary* to speak, except to say, that they were good. The new members of the *troupe* posses the twin advantages of youth and fair looks. Their voices are necessarily fresh. Mme. HINZE-*FRENZEL has a full dramatic soprano, which she* delivers with openness and ease, and generally with effect. In her *scena* of the second act she was heard to the best advantage in the slow movement; the very difficult phrases of the second movement being a little unmanageable. We shall draw no hasty conclusions from this, but content ourselves with stating that the lady is certainly a good-looking and pleasing prima-donna. She was received with frequent bursts of applause, and will evidently become a favorite. Mlle. CANISSA is the soubrette of the company, and is very youthful. In any other dress she would also be good-looking, but the costumer did not on this occasion assist nature. The lady has a high soprano voice of fair quality, and one which is capable of much execution. Her method is rather close, and from this cause she is by no means capable of doing full justice to her natural powers. Such a fault Mr. ARSCHUTZ will speedily remedy, and we may expect to find in Mlle. CANISSA a charming and vivacious singer. Herr HANDLMANN, the tenor, has a really fine voice, a handsome, manly presence, and excellent taste. His success was complete and merited. He is so much better than any German tenor we have had here that comparisons are entirely out of the question. The audience appreciated this *fact, and literally overwhelmed* the gentleman with applause.

Mr. ARSCHUTZ's orchestra and chorus were in ex*cellent order*, and the performance as a whole was completely *creditable and successful. It is a pity* that it cannot be repeated. This, however, is impossible, as the company appears in Baltimore to-night. We must wait until the regular season of German Opera opens at the Academy of Music.

Mlle. VESTVALI's threat of playing in the English language was fulfilled on Tuesday last, and the English language pet decidedly the worst of it. A piece called "Games, or the Jewish Mother," was produced for the occasion. Before passing to the ungrateful task of speaking of the *debutante*, we take much pleasure in stating that the management did all that was possible for play and players. The scenery and costumes were excellent, and the minor characters were generally well sustained. The force of bad example, however, was too much for two ladies whose melo-dramatic lines were cast with the heroine. Both Mrs. GRATTAN and Mrs. BROOKER-ROSSITER overdid their parts, and made them absurd. The only feature of the entertainment which can be dwelt on with pleasure was the musical one. Music allies itself easily with literary "bosh," and the most beautiful melodies are frequently wedded to the most execrable words. Mr. ROSSIE SECCHI has written some really charming music to "Games," We have neither time, space nor inclination to deal tenderly with a work of absolute mediocrity. What we have to say will be confined mainly to the principal figure in the farce. We should be glad to speak in terms of commendation of Mlle. VESTVALI's performance of the Jewish Mother if it were possible, but it is not. Her style in opera, even when toned down with orchestra and chorus, is *too* to be a little too loud and demonstrative for ordi-

nary tastes. [illegible] bounds of taste. It [illegible] temperament [illegible] give emotions even [illegible] whirlwind of passion. It is [illegible] erate yet impellingly outward manifestation of restrained inward power which is as distinctly traceable in all true poetry and in all true art, as it is forever absent in that which is false, hollow and meretricious. We know by history what has been accomplished on the stage, and Genius, with its native intuitions, is constantly teaching us what yet remains to be accomplished. Mlle. VESTVALI has unhappily possessed herself of the first, but she is not likely to overwhelm us with the second. She represents the KUNZ of the period, not the FRONTAN—the past, not the future. Judged even by the lights of that past, she will be found wanting. Her elocution is destitute of the first perception of poetry; her passion is the noisy "rampage" of a small nature chafed into abnormal activity—not the irresistible and fatal earthquake of one that in its uncontrollable fury bears down all that dares oppose it; her movements, being for the most part artificial, are preeminently ungraceful; and her English!—well, it is evidently the last thing she has thought of acquiring. We say spoken of poetry. There is not much of it in the play of "Games." The dialogue is a barren and rugged waste of dreary earthspell, a wearisome collocation of inane platitudes. But to the ear that is musical, there is a cadence in the multiplication table; a tuneful ring even in the cold dramatic statements of the translator of "Games." Whatever the possibilities of the *role*, (and they are small enough,) they are missed by Mlle. VESTVALI. The groundlings yelled, and the judicious grieved, not because the lady uttered her lines badly and with an accent that should be inadmissible on the stage, but because in doing so she resorted to rant, and to every clap-trap device that has ever been known to a barn. Her action (on the stage cannot be described in any words of moderation, or in any terms of courtesy, and we prefer, therefore, not to speak of it at all. Criticism has been frequently beggared by triumphant mediocrity, but—this much we must say—it is time for it utterly to perish if such exhibitions are to be tolerated by the public and extolled by the press. We ask the sensible people who may witness the *third* representation of "Games" (for we have reserved this notice in order that we might correct any harshness of judgment by attending the *second* performance) to put to themselves this question: Would it be possible for any actress, not sheltered with a veil of kindly consideration on the score of foreign birth and accent, to "go on" in the way Mlle. VESTVALI does? We ask them, in the name of Art and of the thousands of painstaking people who live and die for it, to bring the matter in a real and tangible form before the mind's eye; to endeavor to measure its utter absurdity by some well known standard. Imagine, for instance, Miss DAVENPORT, Mrs. BOWERS or Miss BARNEY, indulging in the extraordinary exaggerations that mark every step, look and gesture of Mlle. VESTVALI. Conceive the possibility of Mrs. HOEY staggering, hopping, jumping, lurching and bolting about the stage of Mr. WALLACK's theatre in such a character; or take Miss HERON—the most impalatable of our native artists—and try to depict her crawling from the footlights to the rear on one knee, dragging the other behind her in the regular and well approved Bowery-combat style! Would such things be borne patiently? We think not. If they are correct, then all criticism is a mockery, and *Hamlet's* advice to the players was dictated by a fool. We hear, by the way, that it is the lady's intention to essay the Shakspertian drama. We trust that Mr. WEBSTER has too much respect for the Bard of Avon, if not for Blowen theatre, to permit such a profanation.

How much more agreeable is it to turn to an establishment where vulgar pretence has never yet obtained a foothold, where merit is ever recognized, and mediocrity always retires with a damaged front. Would that there were a dozen theatres like Mr. WALLACK's, for then "Games" and gammon would be alike impossible! Brilliant, yet cosey; thronged, yet comfortable, this charming little establishment opened for the season on Wednesday night. A new play was produced for the occasion; a regular three-decker that could not be handled on the first night, but which, now that it is fairly afloat, will assuredly make a long and splendid run. The weekly papers have all been funny about the duration of the first night's performance. Let us, therefore, be silent on the subject. The fault has been corrected; the play now concludes by 11 o'clock. Mr. LESTER WALLACK is the author of "Rosedale," and is entitled to much credit for the construction of a picturesque and pleasing work. The plot is elaborated with great skill, and the incidents occur in a tolerably natural and progressive manner. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has erred, perhaps, in bringing to a framework of melodrama the dialogue of high comedy. Where a play depends on situation, nothing is absolutely required so much as quickness of action, and we are quite sure, therefore, that although much excellent and even brilliant dialogue may have been cut out since the *first night, the piece has been vastly improved by the* excision. Of the merit of these situations, perhaps the *best proof is found in the fact that the audience remained* in their seats until 12½ o'clock on the night *of the production of the play.* The tableau at the end of the fourth act is one of the most brilliant and vivid *things of the kind we have ever witnessed; and the* ball-room scene at the conclusion of the play shows how admirably the stage of Wallack's Theatre can be converted into a wide and magnificent *salle* when occasion demands it. The scenery throughout is excellent, and the costumes, military appointments, &c., are all that can be desired. The various parts were intrusted to leading members of the company, who on their entrance were received with hearty bursts of applause. We are gratified to state that the two best actresses in New-York—Mrs. HOEY and Miss MARY GARRON—were especially honored. Mrs. STOAR, (thoroughly admirable in a little bit that would have fallen flat in any other hands,) Miss FANNY MORANT and Mrs. VERNON were exceedingly good. Mr. HOLLAND as an absurd bumpkin, who ventures to fall in love with a fashionable widow, kept the house in a roar, particularly in the ball-room scene. Mr. GILBERT, as the heavy villain of the piece, was quietly ferocious. Mr. H. DALY played an embarrassing *role* with much ease and gentlemanly quietude. Mr. LES TER WALLACK was, as usual, admirable. For the most part he was gorgeous to behold, but in the Gipsy scene the poor fellow shivered in unquestionable rags, and satisfied the friends of Girl that he can play well even in the absence of patent-leather boots and broadcloth. It is here, too, that he *shines as a vocalist*, and wins an *encore* in a funk song. As an amusing and exciting drama, and as a vehicle of the best acting *that can be witnessed in the City, we strongly recommend the play as "Rosedale."*

The announcements of the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: Winter Garden, Mr. Edwin Booth as *Richelieu*, (one of the finest impersonations on the modern stage;) at Niblo's, Mr. FORREST as *Spartacus* in the "Gladiator;" at Wallack's, "Rosedale;" at the Park Theatre, (Brooklyn,) a couple of new pieces; at Barnum's Museum, "Edvie the Dane," and at the Albambra Pavilion a fine equestrian entertainment.

The first rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society takes place on Wednesday next, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, who has been appointed director for the entire season.

Mr. DEMPSEER, whose pleasing Ballad entertainments will be well and favorably remembered, has returned to this City, and will give one of his characteristic concerts to-morrow evening at Irving Hall.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD' "Olympic" Theatre will open on Thursday next.

PARK THEATRE (BROOKLYN.)—During the past week the amusing extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" has been played to crowded houses. This week Mr. BARRYMORE advertises an entire change of bill, with the favorite names of Miss SHAW, Miss IRVING and Messrs. ARNEAYE and LEWOT in the cast. The theatre is already nicely established as an institution, and we are glad to record its obstacle success.

Miss MARIA BRAINERD will give concerts in Connecticut [illegible] Miss Brainerd is the general

[illegible] the close [illegible] Nauatuck; Wednesday [illegible] Waterbury; [illegible] by at Terryville.

HEARTICIDE.—Officer BURNHAM, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, found the body of a female child in the area of No. 620 Washington-street. Coroner WILMOT held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict that deceased had been strangled by some person to them unknown. The child was apparently but a few days old at the time of its death.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Monday, Oct. 5.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Oct. 17, at 11 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2979, 2981, 2980, 2991, 2995, 2996, 2998, 3007, 3008, 3011, 3016, 3019, 3021, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3034, 3037.

Part II.—Nos. 2394, 2396, 2398, 2399, 2399, 2398, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2430, 2432.

Part III.—Nos. 2284, 2284, 1853, 440, 1924, 748, 2032, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1880, 1882, 1894, 1896, 1894, 1916, 1922, 1944, 1976.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2765, 693, 2525, 250, 2502, 2553, 1915, 2011, 799, 1187, 1829, 989, 832.

Part II.—Nos. 1724, 1816, 2246, 1864, 2064, 2070, 1798, 2270, 2062, 1250, 2138, 428, 1040, 1049½.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Sutherland, C. J., and Justices Mitchell, Robertson and Hoffman.

Hastings vs. Kelly, Sheriff.—Judgment for defendant, with costs. Opinion by ROBERTSON, J.

Woods vs. Fairchild.—Order reversed. Opinion by ROBERTSON, J.

Yates et al. vs. Mack et al.—Argued. This was a non-enumerated motion. The Court affirmed the order, with costs.

Wm. Watson for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Eighth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 5, 1863.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Oct. 5—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was something larger than the previous week in the entries of Foreign Goods and the clearances of Domestic Produce; but neither quite up to the corresponding return last October. The actual business in Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise shows a partial abatement from the ex*treme activity* through the month of September. The Customs Duties continue on a liberal scale, and the daily demands for Gold to pay into the Customs, together with a moderate export demand, *support the price of Gold, notwithstanding* the disbursements of the Treasury in Gold on the 1st of October interest on the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Loan. The Customs in the month of September alone, at this port, was over seven millions, and in the whole country about nine and a half millions, thus furnishing in a single month a sufficient sum in Gold and Silver to pay the interest on $150,000,000 Funded Stock for a whole year.

The subscriptions through the past week to the Popular Loan, 5-20 years 6 ₩ cents, of the United States were quite large, averaging in New-York alone nearly a million of dollars per day. An additional Sub-Agency in this City is thus noticed by the *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday afternoon: The appointment is no doubt consistent with the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury to recognize the new National Banks, as useful and appropriate auxiliaries for the distribution of the Popular Loans of the Government:

"During his visit to this City, a few days since, Mr. JAY COOKE, the General Loan Agent of the Treasury for the distribution of the popular 5-20 years 6 ₩ cent. Loan, constituted the First National Bank of New-York, (No. 2½ Wall-street,) one of his sub-agents for the receipt of subscriptions to the Loan. The bank will allow the same abatement to country and City banks and bankers and saving institutions, who desire to keep a supply of the bonds on hand for sale on commission, as the other sub-agents, and will besides, keep the bonds constantly on hand for immediate delivery, so as to avoid even the present short delay of a few days in sending the subscriptions to Washington for return in bonds. Of course, where

[illegible]

from the 1st December last to the 1st October, (last,) being for the months of the fiscal year of the Company, compares as follows with the previous season:

Ten months 1863	2,466,858
Ten months 1862	1,900,675
Increase, tons	666,183

The whole tonnage of the fiscal year will probably reach 3,000,000 tons.

The Coal tonnage passed through the Delaware and Hudson Canal since the opening of navigation, compares as follows with last season to corresponding date:

Season of 1863	1,022,971
Season of 1862	766,496
Increase to date, tons	256,475

The tonnage of all the Anthracite Coal carriers to the present time is:

Season of 1863	7,035,370
Season of 1862	5,622,056
Increase to date, tons	1,413,314

The United States Court, in Admiralty, at Boston, has honorably acquitted the British ship *Banshee* of the charge of attempting to run the blockade off Wilmington, and the vessel has been returned to her owners. The *Banshee*, it will be remembered, was cleared from this port by Messrs. J. & N. SMITH & Co., in ballast, for Matamoras, and was captured off New Inlet, North Carolina, early in August.

The following foreign items appear in the mails by the Boston steamer from Queenstown, Sept. 20:

"The stock of Bullion in the Bank of France having increased by over £500,000, the money market in Paris has become easy. On other parts of the Continent the rates are well supported. They are as follows: Paris, 3 per cent. 4; Paris open market, 4½; Vienna, 5—5; Berlin, 5—5½; Frankfort, 4—5½; Amsterdam, 3—3; Turin, 6—5; Hamburg, 5—5½; St. Petersburg, 6—6.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 16, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£2,710,932	Increase £2,618
Public Deposits	7,371,510	Increase 374,106
Other Deposits	13,484,939	Increase 94,455
Gov't Securities	11,001,294	No change.
Other Securities	19,413,050	Increase 352,307
Notes unemployed	6,860,915	Increase 308,135

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,773,546, being a decrease of £152,735; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £15,461,506, showing an increase of £116,079, when compared with the preceding return.

Mr. SAYNEWWARM's Circular says that the market in London for American Securities has, since our last, been much depressed by the accounts received of the panic reported from Wall-street. The chief depression, however, has been in Illinois, Erie and New-York Central shares, but the pressure of sales on the part of the public is much less since the reduction in quotations; State and Railway Bonds maintain former rates, and in the case of Atlantic and Great Western show an improvement.

By a communication from the Atlantic Telegraph Company, it appears that the necessary capital for carrying out their enterprise has now been provided, and out of tenders submitted by eight different contractors the directors have selected that of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., on the unanimous recommendation of the scientific committee, consisting of Capt. GALTON, R. E., Profs. WHEATSTONE and THOMSON, and Messrs. W. FAIRBAIRN and JOSHUA WHITEHOUSE. The connections have already commenced the manufacture of the cable, which is to be of the best description, and subject to the approval of the scientific committee and the Board, and they undertake to lay the cable across the Atlantic before the end of the year 1864.

The following is the quarterly report of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1863. The Bank commenced business Aug. 10, 1863:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, less due from Directors	$24,307 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	22,040 55
Amount due from the Directors of this Association	11,000 00
Specie	10 25
Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	25,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	4,128 00
Expense account	1,242 00
U. S. Legal Tender on hand	173 75
Premium account, (cost of $28,500 U. S. Bonds)	251 25
Total	$88,573 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$50,000 00
Profit and Loss	330 00
Due to Bankers and Banks	12,206 25
Due depositors on demand	26,043 75
Total	$88,573 00

The National Banking System.

From the New-York Shipping List, Oct. 3.

The National Banking scheme is growing more and more in public favor, as is amply demonstrated by the numerous applications to organize under the late act of Congress. Already some ninety Banks have organized, chiefly at the West, but including a large number in Pennsylvania, and some three or four in this City, where the greatest opposition to the scheme was manifested. The principal recommendation to the National Banking scheme is that it gives an universal currency. Bills issued by every National Bank will pass current all over the Union, as the circulation of every Bank—no matter where located—will be based upon Government instead of State Securities, and the faith of the Nation will therefore be pledged for the redemption of the issues. Of course this currency will be used as a medium of *Exchange* throughout the United States, and thousands upon thousands of dollars will thus be saved, which are now paid annually to the money brokers. *In fact, there will be no such thing as Domestic Exchange.*

In New-York, where the Bank securities are already of the most unexceptionable character, people cannot so readily appreciate the necessity or benefit *of a National Banking system*; and were this City and State alone concerned, we might be found as strong in opposition to revolutionizing the currency as anybody else, but inasmuch as it long since became evident that the *people*, individually and as a Nation, would be vastly benefitted, we early gave in our adhesion to the National Banking system inaugurated by Secretary CHASE, under express authority of Congress. It is a noticeable fact that the great clamor, which was raised against the "unconstitutional" acts of Secretary CHASE and of Congress, has ceased, and the economisms which the Secretary has so justly merited, are freely bestowed upon him by the Press, with a few unimportant exceptions—and especially by the people. In answer to a query as to the "Constitutionality" of the National Banking act, the Comptroller of the Currency says: "The constitutionality of the act of Congress establishing, in time of peace, a United States Bank, with power to locate in the States branches thereof, having been affirmatively decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the constitutionality of the National Currency act is not considered to be an open question. In ordinary times the constitutionality of this act would hardly be questioned; but in the existing emergency of the Government, engaged, as it is, in a war of gigantic proportions—with specie no longer a circulating medium—with a large internal revenue to be collected in the States and Territories, such a currency as is provided for in this act is an absolute necessity. To deny to the Government, through such agencies as Congress might create, the power to provide a currency based upon its own resources, would be not only to deny its sovereignty, but its authority to perform property and satisfy its acknowledged obligations."

Movements of European Steamers

		FROM AMERICA.		
Anglia	Oct. 3	*Boston*	*Liverpool*	
Celtic	Oct. 6	New-York	Liverpool	
China	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool	
Louisiana	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool	
City of Manchester	Oct. 10	New-York	Liverpool	
America	Oct. 14	New-York	Southampton	
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool	
Bremen	Oct. 14	New-York	Liverpool	
City of London	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool	
Persia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton	
Columbia	Oct. 20	New-York	Galway	
Virginia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool	
Arabia	Oct. 24	New-York	Liverpool	
Ammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton	
Germania	Nov. 3	New-York	Southampton	
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool	
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton	
Bremen	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton	
		FROM EUROPE.		
Glasgow	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York	
Edinburgh	Sept. 22	Liverpool	New-York	
Saxonia	Sept. 22	Southampton	New-York	
St. Andrew	Sept. 22	Liverpool	Quebec	
City of London	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York	
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York	
Columbia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York	
Virginia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York	
City of Baltimore	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York	
Great Eastern	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York	
Arctic	Oct. 6	Liverpool	Boston	
Hammonia	Oct. 6	Southampton	New-York	
Scotia	Oct. 13	Liverpool	New-York	
Hibernia	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Boston	
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston	
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York	
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston	
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York	
Germania	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York	

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star...Oct. 17...New-York...New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Quitoz...Oct. 12...New-York...Havana via Nassau
Cuba...Nov. 9...New-York...Havana via Nassau
Cuba...Nov. 1...New-York...Havana via Nassau

Departure of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
Specially opened for our
RETAIL TRADE.

IN LINENS,
SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, CLOTHS—beautiful patterns,
SHEETING LINENS, very superior sets.
IN BLANKETS,
ARMY, MACKINAW,
COLORED, BERTH AND HOTEL
Superior qualities, and a large assortment in English and American
RED BLANKETS, all sizes.
QUILTS,
and every variety of Cambrics, Nainsooks and
WHITE GOODS
Every inducement offered to those desiring to buy at low prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART'S
CHEAP STORE, EIGHTH-AVENUE
BARGAINS ON MONDAY.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
500 Dozen ALL LINEN, 8c., 10c., 12c.
500 Dozen GENTS' ALL LINEN, 12c., 20c., 25., 30c.
500 Dozen GENTS', COLORED BORDERED, 6c., 8c., 10c.
JOB LOT WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 18c., 20c.
JOB LOT HEMSTITCH, 20c., 25c., 31c.
JOB LOT MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., 25c.
LACE VAILS, 12c., 15c., 18c.
LACE VAILS, 20c., 25c., 31c.
LACE VAILS, 75c., 87c., $1.
JOB LOTS OF EMBROIDERIES,
COLLARS, SETS, BANDS,
LACES, EDGINGS, WAISTS, &c.
500 Dozen LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 5c., 6c., 8c.
500 Dozen FINE GRAPE COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 37c.
BONNET DEPARTMENT.
BONNETS, 25c., DUNSTABLES.
BONNETS, 50c., CACTUS BRAIDS.
BONNETS, 62½c., CHINA PEARLS.
BONNETS, 75c., ROUGH AND READYS.
BONNETS, 87c., CHOICE PEARLS.
BONNETS, $1, MILLE PLEURS.
BONNETS, $1 25, MIXED STRAWS.
BONNETS, $1 50, VELVET AND STRAWS.
BONNETS, $2, FELTS.
BONNETS, $2 50c., FANCY STRAWS.
FLOWERS AND RIBBONS, HATS, FELTS, LEGHORN, PEARLS, DUNSTABLES, PEDALS AND FANCY STRAWS OF EVERY KIND.
BLOOMERS, 25c., OPENING
BLOOMERS, 37c., MANY PIECES
BLOOMERS, 50c., SILK VELVETS.
BLOOMERS, 75c., TWO PIECE.
BLOOMERS, 75c., SILK VELVETS.
BLOOMERS, $1, BY THE PIECE.
BLOOMERS, $1 25, AT
25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c., 87c., 100c., $1 piece.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
BONNET RIBBONS, 12c.
BONNET RIBBONS, 15c., FEATHERS,
BONNET RIBBONS, 18c., EVERY
BONNET RIBBONS, 20c., STYLE,
BONNET RIBBONS, 25c., COLOR,
BONNET RIBBONS, 28c., AND
BONNET RIBBONS, 30c., QUALITY.
BONNET RIBBONS, 31c.
BONNET RIBBONS, 37c., BONNET
BONNET RIBBONS, 50c., FRAMES, &c. to 12c.
FLOWER DEPARTMENT
2,000 BUNCHES FRENCH FLOWERS.
FINE SILK VELVET FLOWERS, 25c. BUNCH.
RICH FRENCH FLOWERS 25c. BUNCH.
VERY FINE FRENCH FLOWERS 25c. BUNCH.
SPLENDID BUDDERS AT 40c. and 50c. BUNCH.
EVERY BUNCH CONTAINS 4 SPRAYS.
10,000 SPRAYS FLOWERS AT 2c. AND 3c. SPRAY.
BLONDE LACES, CAPE NETS.
BONNET SILKS AND VELVETS.
1,000 HAIR NETS, 12c. AND 18c.
1,000 HAIR NETS TRIMMED WITH CHENILLE, 25c.
1,000 INVISIBLE NETS, 25c., 31c.
GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
1,000 GENTS' PAPER COLLARS, 3c.
1,000 GENTS' GENUINE, 6c., 10c.
1,000 GENTS' extra SILK TIES, unfinished ends, 12½c., 31c.
2,000 ALL LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS and CUFFS, 12½c.
1,000 PAIRS SUSPENDERS, 12½c.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
1,000 PAIRS FINE LISLE GLOVES, 25c., 31c.
LADIES' FINE FLEECED GLOVES, 12c., 18c.
LADIES' FINE STITCHED BACKS, 12c., 25c.
LADIES' FINE MERINO GAUNTLETS, 25c.
LADIES' FINE BUCK GAUNTLETS, 37c.
KID GLOVES, STITCHED BACKS, 75c.
GENTS' KID DRIVING GLOVES, 50c.
GENTS' BEST KIDS, SPOTTED, 50c.
500 DOZEN BEST
KID, SILK, CLOTH AND BERLIN GLOVES.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
500 DOZEN LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 10c., 12½c.
(JOB LOT) LADIES' FINE MORAVIAN HOSE, 20c.
ENGLISH BALMORAL HOSE, 31c.
WHITE MERINO HOSE, IN SIZES, 37c.
(JOB LOT) CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL HOSE, 25c., 31c.
GENTS' WOOL HALF-HOSE, 20c., 25c., 31c.
EVERY STYLE IN PLAIN AND FANCY WOOL HOSE.
OPENING 100 DOZEN HOODS NUBIAS, SONTAGS AND SLEEVES, CHEAP.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
1,000 DOZEN FIVE-YARD SKIRT-BRAIDS, 6c.
BUTTONS, EVERY STYLE.
COATS GENUINE 200 YARDS COTTON, 5c.
CLARK'S GENUINE 200 YARDS COTTON, 5c.
1,000 DOZEN SPOOL COTTONS, 3c. DOZEN.
EXCELLENT 200 YARDS SPOOL COTTON, 3c.
JOB LOT OF PINS, 1c. PAPER.
VERY BEST STEEL NEEDLES, 2c. PAPER.
JOB LOT, 200 YARDS WILLIMANTIC COTTON, 3c.
20,000 CARDS 500 DOZENS
BEST SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.
SWAN BILL FRENCH WORKING
HOOKS AND EYES, COTTON, 1c.
NO. 2, 2c. SEWING SILKS, 3c. DOZEN.
FINEST AGATE BUTTONS, 3c. GROSS.
RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS.
BEST QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 10c. YARD.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
OF PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS
AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
AUCTION LOTS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP.
WM. KINSEY,
Nos. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STREETS.

A GENERAL OPENING
OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
PURCHASED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
FALL TRADE.
All of which will be found very choice and of the newest styles, and at greatly reduced prices, consisting of
1,000 Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upward.
1,000 Real Point Lace Collars and Sets.
1,000 Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. and upward.
Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, from 25c. and upward.
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces.
Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Sleeves, &c., &c.
Embroidered Cambric Collars, 75c., worth $1.
Embroidered and Stitched Handkerchiefs, extremely new.
Real Valenciennes Collars, $1 and upward.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Lace, just opened.
5,000 pieces Imitation Valenciennes Edgings, scarcely distinguishable from the genuine, and at one-third of the price.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 439 Broadway.

NEW FALL SILKS.
POULT DE SOIE.
POULE DE SOIE ANTIQUE.
MOIRE ANTIQUES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED SATINS.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES, &c., &c.
the very Latest
PARIS NOVELTIES,
will be offered on MONDAY, Oct. 5,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.,
At Extremely ATTRACTIVE PRICES
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL GUIPURE AND POINT LACE
SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS,
INSERTIONS, LACES, &c., &c.
Also, ELEGANT BRIDAL SETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c.,
IN VELVET CLOTH AND SILK,
Just Received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, WARRANTED
at 87½c. and $1 per pair.
Two hundred dozen of our own old $1 62 KID GLOVES, reduced to $1 31 the pair, warranted equal to any other make.
NEW STYLES IN FALL GLOVES!
Bargains, from Auction, in Embroidered and Linen COLLARS, SETS and SLEEVES.
Extensive FLOUNCINGS, BANDS and EDGINGS.
Ladies' Linen HANDKERCHIEFS cheaper than we have offered them in a year, at 6c., 10c., 12c. and 15c. each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 69 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Entrance to Gilt Department, No. 69 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

REA

DRY GOODS.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.

Ponjee, Shaker and Children's Under-Clothing, ready made and made to order. Also, Robes de Chambre, Dressing Robes, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3,
Will open a NEW FLOUR, with a full assortment of
CLOTH FOR LADIES.
FLANNELS
AND WHITE GOODS.
These three departments being an addition to the business, the goods will be sold without profit during the first three months.
LEGRAIN,
No. 779 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

BROCHE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.
NEWEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
A large assortment of new Fall patterns now ready,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
of the best SCOTCH and IRISH manufactures, including DIAPERS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, &c., &c.
SERVICEABLE AND CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 and 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS—A fine assortment.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

COVERINGS AND CURTAINS.
We shall exhibit on MONDAY, entirely
NEW STUFFS
In every variety of material, for
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
A very desirable patterns and colors.
Imported expressly for our Retail Trade
NEW CHINTZE AND ELIP COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
SHAWLS!
SHAWLS
1,000 SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE,
ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES.
200 BROCHE SHAWLS,
EMBOSSED AND FIGURED, SQUARE AND LONG, from $3 to $20.
100 CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS at very low prices, which we will sell cheaper than any other house in the City.
BALMORAL SKIRTS!
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR $1 50.
Half a dollar under the regular price.
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR $2 75.
Seventy-five cents under the regular price.
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR $3.
One dollar under the regular price.
Also, a splendid stock of
ALEXANDRA BALMORALS,
New Styles, of our own importation.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR!
Stock now complete. Goods made to order in this Department.
500 Dozen LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS,
best quality, now opening, at the low price of $1 25 a pair.
HOSIERY!
New opening, a full and desirable stock of
LAMBSWOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen.
FLEECY-LINED GLOVES,
SILK GLOVES,
LISLE GLOVES,
MERINO GLOVES,
CLOTH GLOVES,
from the best French and English Manufacturers.
NUBIAS, HOODS, SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A full stock of Gent's Fleecy-lined and Cloth Gloves!
A full line of Gent's Cotton, Merino and Woolen Socks!
A full stock of Gent's Merino and Lamb's Wool Under-wear.
A full line of Gent's Cravats and Scarfs, all styles!
A full stock of
GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES!
Best quality at $1 25 a pair, equal to any Gloves in the City.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
New opening, 1,000 doz. Gent's Colored Border Linen Handkerchiefs, for 3c.
1,000 doz. Gent's Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, for 8c., very fine goods.
1,000 doz. Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, for 12c., a dozen, the best value we have ever sold for the money.
Full line of broad and narrow Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Gents and Children.
Also,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS!
New opening.
All the new styles of LADIES' SILK SCARFS!
All qualities FUSHER AND THREED VEILS!
Full stock of REAL LACES!
Full stock of IMITATION LACES!
BARBES, COIFFURES, LACE SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., &c.
A job lot of
1,000 YARDS CAMBRIC NEEDLE-WORKED FLOUNCINGS
Will be offered on Monday morning, from 25c. a yard to $2 50 a yard.
They come in whole formation, and are
THE CHEAPEST LOT WE EVER OFFERED!
Job lot of
Synthetic Needle-worked Bands, Collars, Sets, and Sheting and Veils.
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
Schools! Waists and Dresses, and a fine stock of Cambric Edgings and Insertings!
WHITE GOODS AND FLANNELS!
All qualities of
BOOK, SWISS, NAINSOOK, PLAID, AND STRIPED MUSLINS.
All qualities of
FLANNELS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
JOB LOTS IN TOWELS!
JOB LOTS IN FINE SCOTCH DIAPERS!
JOB LOTS IN DOTTED AND FIGURED SWISS MUSLIN!
A full assortment of NOTTINGHAM LACES, TIDIES, &c.
Job lots of
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS!
Full line of
LACE CURTAINS, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS!
VESTIBULE LACES OF ALL STYLES!
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Full stock of Braids, Spool-Cotton, Silk Tapes, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., &c.
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS!
BEST QUALITY HAT RIBBONS.
ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.
All the widths and colors of the
SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS
NOW SO FASHIONABLE!
Full stock of
BEST QUALITY BLACK VELVET RIBBONS!
VELVET RIBBONS WITH COLORED EDGES!
BONNET VELVETS AND SILKS!
TRIMMED RIBBONS!
FROM AUCTION.
200 Cartons FALL COLORS FANCY HAT RIBBONS, 3c., 4c., 6c. and 8c. a yard.
BUGLE GIMPS AND SKIRT BRAIDS!
Full stock of
OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES DE COQUE,
For returning Misses' and Children's hats.
Fresh importations of
PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, STRAW BONNETS, HOODS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT HATS, of all styles, for Fall wear.
KID GLOVES!
NOW OPENING.
1,000 Dozen LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Full colors, at $1 a pair.
NO BETTER QUALITY IN THIS CITY.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, best quality, at $1 25 a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
200 Gents' Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, slightly damaged, $3 per dozen, warranted worth $6.
Also,
1,000 Pairs Embroidered Collars and Sets,
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICES.
R. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 630 Broadway.

A DEPEYSTER, JR., NO. 657 BROADWAY, has all sizes of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Sacques, Cloaks, Chemises, Infant's Wardrobes, Robes, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Undergarments, Suits, Handkerchiefs, &c., Initials and sets of same embroidered on handkerchiefs, fine linen and muslins. Stamping, cotton and silk embroidery made to order. Stamping, embroidery and braiding done neatly, quickly. Stamping for dress linen. Leave orders at this date.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING AT RETAIL
A LARGE
AND
SUPERIOR STOCK
OF
WHITE, COLORED,
AND
PLAID FLANNELS
AND
BLANKETS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND QUALITY,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW CLOAKS
AND
MANTILLAS
On THURSDAY, October 3.
ALSO
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS
AND
SCARFS.
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL ADD TO THEIR
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT,
ON MONDAY, THE 5th INST.,
A large line of
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, MULL,
ORGANDY AND TARLATAN MUSLINS.
COTTON BEDTICKINGS AND SHIRTINGS of every description at PRICES CONSIDERABLY UNDER THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5,
2,000 PIECES OF
SHIRTING LINEN,
Purchased PREVIOUS TO THE PRESENT ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE,
AND WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF FINE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND COATINGS,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5,
3,000 YARDS MIXED MELTON,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR.
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

RICH SILKS.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE PER STEAMER CHINA,
AND WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, OCT. 5,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
MAGNIFICENT QUALITY,
In all the new and most desirable shades.
PLAIN AND BROCHE TAFFETAS,
RICH AND ELEGANT FOR EVENING DRESSES.
BUYERS WILL FIND THESE GOODS WORTHY OF THEIR ATTENTION.
—Also—
BLACK, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 335 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Between Leonard and Franklin sts., New-York,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BLACK, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
in great variety.
MERINOS,
OTTOMANS,
ALPACCAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR STOCK OF RICH BONNET AND SASH
RIBBONS.
BONNET SILKS AND VELVETS, STRAW GOODS, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, MILLINERY, BONNETS AND HATS, all in new and choice colors and designs.
VELVET
RIBBONS,
best quality, all widths and colors.
FINE EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, VEILS, &c.
WORSTED KNIT ARTICLES,
SONTAGS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c.
CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
BRAIDS, BINDINGS, BUTTONS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, Corner 26th-st.
(Opposite the Worth Monument.)

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GRAND OPENING OF
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES,
IMPORTED FOR SEASON.
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS at $6, $6 50 and $7.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $8, $9, $10, AND UPWARD.
Ladies will save from three to five dollars by purchasing their cloaks at our house.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKING CLOTHS AND BEAVERS,
the same goods as we manufacture, finished to our own order, so as not to spot or shrink in wearing.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
We are now offering
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND VIENNA BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
All Wool Long and Square Plaid Shawls, also,
A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY WOOL SHAWLS.
STELLA SHAWLS, MOURNING SHAWLS,
all of which will be offered at the very lowest market prices for cash, at wholesale and retail.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS.
In addition to our present
CHOICE STOCK OF NEW DRESS GOODS,
We will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 5,
A CASES OF NEW GOODS,
RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.
We also invite special attention to our
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
At 10c., 12c., 25c., 30c., and 37c. to 50c. per yard.
Also,
NEW MOURNING GOODS IN VARIETY.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

BALMORAL SKIRTS! BALMORAL SKIRTS!
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL THE CHOICEST STYLES AND COLORINGS IN AMERICAN, SAXONY, ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS, IN LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, at all prices, from $1 75, upward.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
A LARGE LOT OF PRIME GOODS
JUST PURCHASED AT AUCTION,
20 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE VALUE.
GIL BOILED, at 4c., 6d., 7c., 8c. and 9c.
The best value for the prices in New-York.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CHARLOTTE C. SMITH
Has now opened the
Fall and Winter Fashions in
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS.
Also, ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
All selected by herself from the leading houses in Paris. To which she invites the attention of her customers.
No. 1,143 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SCHLAGERMEISTER GIRL, age 22, A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiting-maid; is a good sewer, fitter, &c. Can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 359 6th-st., near 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; or to go to chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at her former employer's, for two days. No. 181 West 45th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, as chambermaid and plain seamstress by a Protestant girl. Apply at No. 39 East 12th-st., the residence of her former employer, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Situation wanted, as above, by a very neat and experienced girl, who has been accustomed to serve in first-class families, and always highly esteemed for her goodness, willingness and competency. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; can do all kinds of fine work; best of City reference. Apply at No. 321 East 9th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who is not afraid of work, a situation in the City or country; understands all kinds of cooking; pastry, poultry, baking, pastry, sauce and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $16 to $18. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as a good plain cook and as excellent laundress, and is willing to assist in the washing of a small family. Can be seen at No. 128 West 19th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a gentleman's family. Is a first-rate baker of bread, biscuit and the best of pastry; is the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 62 East 16th-st., in the store.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-rate cook; is a hotel, large boarding-house or family; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, game, &c.; pastry, creams, blanc mange, boiling, larding, &c.; five years in her last place. No. 149 Grand-st.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 109 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROtestant cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till noon, at No. 94 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 420 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as cook of course, meats, poultry, game in all styles, pastry, jellies, desserts of various kinds, &c.; small private family in City preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 8th-av., near 27th-st., top floor.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; anywhere around Brooklyn Heights; is a girl of very pleasing disposition, and in neatness and competency a most desirable servant; refers to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, perfectly understands her business; has lived with the best of families, by old customers; the best of City references. Apply, for two days, No. 207 6th-av., in the candy store.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer. Call for 3 days at No. 146 East 26th-st. Has good City reference.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, or as lady's companion; she has had the entire charge of a gentleman's family for the last four years, and would refer to him for particulars. Call at No. 18 West 20th-st., or address M. W., Box No. 1,665 Post-office.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY RESPECTable and experienced French lady desires a situation either as housekeeper, companion, teaching the arts of dancing, could teach that. The highest references given. Can be seen by applying to A. M., Box No. 72 6th-av.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman desires situation as infant's nurse; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 397 4th-av., late Bookman & Bedell, of 849 Grand-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ENtire nurse, by a Protestant girl. Call at her present place, where she can be highly recommended, No. 111 West 42d-st.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as children's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; understands family sewing; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; wishes to go to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M., Box No. 120 Times Office.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a highly respectable married woman, with a child two months old. Inquire at No. 206 6th-av., third floor, front.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent of taking full charge of a baby; has no objection to travel with a family; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 113 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; would assist at chamberwork; has good City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a young Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 197 West 35th-st., in the rear.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation as seamstress; to take care of one child and assist in the nursery; she speaks German and English; best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 31-av., between 10th and 17th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as seamstress; is willing to assist at nurse or chamberwork; has good City references. Call at No. 41 Redford-st. Can be seen for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat and experienced girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is a regular seamstress; is quick at the needle; makes shirts, cuts and fits children's clothes. Wages $8 and $9. Call at No. 152 East 21st-st.

A WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; would do fine washing and ironing. Has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 346 4th-av.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN 22 years old, would give her services for a home for herself and little girl, 5 years old; is a competent seamstress; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 126 2d-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 416 Grand-st., 20 years established, all private families and others in want of competent servants, and all good servants wanting situations, English, Irish, Scotch, German, American, &c.; also, girls for housework, and those lately landed.

WASHING.—A GENTEEL FAMILY, OR A FEW gentlemen, can have their washing neatly done by applying at No. 30 Henry-st. Room No. 6. The best of City references given.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper, assistant, or entry clerk. In any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 206 Broadway.

A BOOK-KEEPER OR ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man aged 22, a situation as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; has had several years' experience; best of City references given. Address F. J., Box No. 111 Times Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER OF long experience, superior abilities and well recommended, desires a situation. Address BANKS, Box No. 189 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation as coachman to a family with a pair of horses; can be implicitly relied upon for sobriety, honesty and attention to his duty; has good City references. Address S. S., Mr. Wright, harnessmaker, No. 305 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest City recommendation from first and last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG first-class families; good references. Address L. L., Box No. 183 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 129 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent single man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references; will go to the country or city. Call at No. 146 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, no incumbrance; understands the business in all its branches; of the best references. Call on, or address GARDENER, Smith's seed-store, No. 68 Liberty-st.

CALIFORNIA.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO go to California as clerk, agent or valet, by a respectable American man, if taking with some responsible party. First-class references in New-York and San Francisco given. For particulars address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 142 Times Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE—THE MAN AS COACHman and gardener; wife is a good cook and laundress; both will be found willing and obliging in every respect; first-rate references; the country preferred. Address today and Monday, C. L., Box No. 202 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, WILLING BOY, to take charge of school-rooms. Wages $3 per week. Apply at BUSSEY'S, No. 39 William-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR Scotch Coachman; must understand the care and management of horses thoroughly, and can be well recommended from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 397 4th-av., late Bookman & Bedell, of 849 Grand-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED FEmale order-cook for a first-class restaurant and confectionery; a short distance in the country. Best of City references required. Address F., Box 198 Times Office.

A COOK.—WAITRESS.—WANTED, TWO PROtestant young women, one as cook and to assist in washing and the other as waitress. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 300 Fifth-av.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN FOR dry goods business. Apply at No. 27 Green-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress; a Protestant who is industrious and obliging, and will use strong good City references, may apply at No. 28 West 17th-st., in the basement, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., for two days.

CASH BOY.—WANTED—ABOUT TWELVE years of age. Apply at the dry goods store, No. 114 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN OF energy and activity, who can write and translate in the Spanish; and to English language; none but those who desire a permanent situation, and who have first-class references need apply. Address, in both English and Spanish, naming references, P. M. C., Journal of Commerce Office.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A neat Protestant young woman to do general housework for a small private family; must be a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. One who can furnish good reference, and prefer a desirable situation by calling immediately at No. 120 West 47th-st.

WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE, AN active, industrious boy, about 15 years old, with some proficiency in figures, spelling and writing; must live in the City, and preference gives if residing with his parents; a small salary allowed. Address W. & S., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. One that has some knowledge of the business may address Y. E., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON A farm; good wages and steady employment. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 848 Broadway.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR Their Claims against the Chinese Embassy, to call at No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS AND TWO brakemen for a steam railroad. Apply to Mr. SPINK, Agent, No. 1 Chatham-square.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, A SILK OR WOOL hat curver. Apply at No. 37 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
OUR STOCK OF STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS
Clearing out at 50 Cents on the Dollar.
SPANISH BLOOMERS at 62c., 75c., and $1 in Leghorn, Dunstable, and Canton Braids.
Thousands of BYDALS and ALBONIS at 25c., 31c., 44c. and 50c. each and upwards, well worthy attention.
FELT BLOOMERS! FELT BONNETS!!
Drab FELTS in every desirable shape.
Tan FELTS in all the prevailing Shapes.
Black FELTS in every Shape.
Largest Stock of BONNETS and BLOOMERS to select from in the City. Call early to
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
PLAID SILK VELVETS!!!
Also, 1,000 pieces of BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS at 62½c., 75c., 87½c., $1 and upward.
VERY COLORED SILK SHADE, REALLY CHEAP.
UNCUT VELVETS, from 12½ cents per yard.
BONNET SILKS at 50 cents, at 75 cents, at $1—bargains.
We have full lines of MILLINERY LACES very cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Examine RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
Examine BONNET SILKS and VELVETS!
Examine FEATHERS, FLOWERS and LACES!
Examine FELT and STRAW GOODS!
We Cut Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!!
FEATHERS!
FLOWERS! FLOWERS!! FLOWERS!!!
NINE HUNDRED RED CARTOONS READY, MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to 4th Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
FROM AUCTION!
Over 700 Cartoons of Black, Black with Colored Edges, Brocades, and Black Plain Colored Ribbons, with corded edges, in almost every desirable shade, from Narrow to Broadest Widths, Below Last Week's Prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9,
No. 495 BROADWAY.
This is the best and cheapest Machine
FOR TAILORS' USE
Ever produced. Price, $40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARBONIC ACID WATER.
Vichy Seltzer Water, Kissingen, (Rakoczy,) Iron Water, Carlsbad, (Sprudel,) Citrate of Magnesia, put in glass fountains. Also, choice Syrups.

Part of the Water can be taken at a time. The rest will remain good for months and preserve its original sparkling properties to the last drop. The Carbonic Acid and Seltzer Water are thus fitted for table use, and are being extensively introduced in our best families.
SCHULTZ & WARNER,
No. 139 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., N. Y.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given to all parties owning washing machines, and having left them on the premises No. 102 West 23d-st., are hereby required to call and remove the same within five days, or they will be sold at auction to pay expenses of storage, &c.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Paper, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE—The best assortment of enamelled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, KIND, SOUND; 7 years old, 16 hands; Wagon and harness. Price $400. Can be seen at Washington Stables, corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NO. 202 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. D., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.
Through recent improvements the School facilities are adapted for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physics, chemistry, natural law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. The following names of the examiners are a guarantee for the character of the instruction imparted: Profs. Anthon, Drisler, Peck and Dwight, of Columbia College, and Drs. Flagg and Turnell. Circulars at the bookstores.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. O. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS JAMES'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
at No. 54 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will open on the 14th of September. May be seen at that address after the 1st of September.
Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:
In New-York—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, R. R. Field, Esq., Edward Sanderson, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., J. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Bethune, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan; Chief Justice Taney, Washington; Stephen Florio, N. Y. City, Esq., Irvington, N. J.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Elias Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robert McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

ELOCUTION—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A NEW FEATURE.
Prof. C. P. BRONSON opens his school for reading and speaking as follows: First Night Class commences Oct. 4, and continues every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P. M., for twelve weeks. First Day Class, Oct. 7, and continues every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4½ P. M., for twelve weeks. Tuition, $10 a quarter.
Two Night Classes, for Professional Men, with associations and families for a full course of twenty-four lessons, with as many or few in the class as they desire, and meet where they please. Circulars and further information at No. 25 Cooper Institute, from 10 to 4.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 220 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., opening Sept. 14, receives a limited number of pupils under the direct training of the Principal. Last year, all the pupils of the previous year, still attending school, returned, and every one was filled. Refer to the following patrons of the last year:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. Deforest,	Prof. S. F. B. Morse.
J. Auchincloss,	Edmund Dwight,	H. A. Mott.
Wm. A. Butler,	Parker Handy,	D. S. Schmidt,
J. A. Canfield,	Alex. Knox,	Rob. Schell.
Jas. W. Cone,	Jos. Lawrence,	A. H. Trowbridge.
J. M. Cooper,	L. Lockwood,	J. C. Tucker.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 10 West 13th-st., will reopen September 22.
Mrs. Dr. Lewis's course for young ladies will commence with the opening of school.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
REV. R. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Located on the Hudson, 32 miles from New-York.
Send for a circular. Sing Sing, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH'S
Boarding and Day School, for twenty young ladies, No. 52 West 19th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington square, No. 710 Broadway, cor. of McDougal-st. (GEORGE E. CLARK, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this institute from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the institute, cars in session. Which parents are invited to visit, at 52 the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 118 4th-st., New-York.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., is chaged to Mr. and Mrs. E. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extens

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Roberto Devereux.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Show and Whitemarsh Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances, Concert, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Pride of the Market—Sketches in India.

AMERICAN THEATRE—(No. 444 Broadway)—Death Vision; or, Blood for Blood.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway)—Fresh Pipes; Or, The Man About Town.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—Jocko; Or, The Brazilian Ape—The Prima Donna.

FOR SALE—A Times route in Brooklyn for sale, of over 1,000 subscribers. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Encouraging reports continue to reach us from Gen. Rosecrans. A dispatch from the Army of the Cumberland, dated Saturday, states that the present and future prospect of success for the army is not only brightening, but really good, and that if Bragg attacks, he will most likely be defeated. Every day's delay adds to the strength of our position, and increases the efficiency of our troops, who are now abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition, and are full of confidence. Additional information makes it no longer a matter of surprise that the shattered battalions of the enemy do not again offer battle. Their losses were far more severe than was at first believed, and the success of the brave Gen. Thomas on the left was much greater than has been published. He routed Longstreet's corps and would have pursued and destroyed it had it not been for the partial demoralization of our own right wing. Our losses are stated by the latest official estimate to have been in killed 1,800, wounded 9,500, and prisoners 2,500. Many of our wounded have recently been recovered under flag of truce. The Washington *Star*, of Saturday, states that heavy reinforcements for the Army of the Cumberland are rapidly approximating Chattanooga.

The rebels have determined to make a stout resistance against the passage of the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac. Our special dispatch from Washington states that Lee has strongly fortified his position on the south bank of the Rapidan, and earthworks and rifle pits are constructed at every one of the fords.

Commodore Bell, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, makes the painful statement that several cases of fever of a malignant type have occurred in the naval fleet anchored before New-Orleans. Four officers had already died, but the malady was not spreading rapidly, and it was hoped that the approaching autumnal frosts would check its further ravage. A few of the cases are said to be well-marked types of yellow fever, but the greater number had assumed the phase of coast fever, a disease scarcely less to be dreaded than the other.

From New-Orleans we have received dates to the 26th ult.—four days later. There had been a brush between our gunboats and the rebel fort at Grant's Pass, near the entrance of Mobile Bay, in which the fort was believed to have been materially damaged, as well as a rebel iron-clad that for a brief time participated in the engagement. The *Era* publishes a startling story to the effect that Jeff. Davis had been plotting for the destruction of all our steamboats on the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, by incendiaries. It is asserted that the burning of the steamer *Ruth* was the first fruits of this scheme.

By an arrival at Fortress Monroe from Charleston Bar we learn that the batteries in process of construction by Gen. Gillmore were progressing rapidly, in spite of the constant and annoying fire from the rebel batteries, to which our working parties are subjected. A shot or two are occasionally fired at Fort Sumter, but no determined effort has been made to eject the enemy from the ruins. At the proper time the rebels will be required to leave. A single monitor serves to keep Fort Moultrie perfectly quiet.

Gen. Grant, on the 22d ult., issued an important order, regulating the cotton trade in his Department south of Helena. Actual residents, well disposed to the Government, may bring into any military post on the river, cotton or other Southern products of which they are the *bona fide* owners, and ship it above or below, for sale on their own account. The concluding section of the order, absolutely *drives all cotton speculators out of the Department south of Helena.*

The emissaries of Jeff. Davis are still engaged in steamboat burning. The last and most shocking case is reported in a dispatch from Cairo of the 3d inst. On Tuesday morning last the steamer *Robert Campbell*, from St. Louis, bound to Vicksburgh, with troops on board, was fired near Milliken's Bend, and the flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat reached the shore. Twenty-two lives are known to have been lost. A dispatch from St. Louis states that the steamers *Chancellor*, *Forest Queen* and *Catahoula* were also fired yesterday afternoon at the levee of that city, and the last two were utterly destroyed. Several lives are supposed to have been sacrificed.

The special correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* at Weston characterizes the recently published dispatch from Leavenworth, that Moss was murdering and driving Union men out of Missouri, as an unmitigated falsehood. Loyal men, he says, are only now feeling themselves safe.

The President has issued a proclamation, inviting his fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for his mercies and goodness, so abundantly vouchsafed to the nation during the current year.

GENERAL NEWS.

It has been decided by the War Department that the item of fare in a sleeping-car is a legitimate charge among the actual necessary expenses of an officer, traveling in the discharge of his duty or under orders, if the journey be prosecuted by night.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has returned to England from the Continent. His numerous admirers will be glad to know that he is so far on his homeward way.

Major Sidney Coolidge, of Boston, reported to have been killed at Chattanooga, is a prisoner, supposed to be wounded. He was second in command of the regulars under Brig.-Gen. John H. King.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union* reports that Gen. Joe Johnston was badly wounded in the battle of Chickamauga.

Gen. Schenck, commanding at Baltimore, having obtained a leave of absence, the command has been temporarily assigned to Brig.-Gen. Samuel H. Tyler.

Gold and Exchange were comparatively steady on Saturday. The Share market strong and active. Money in steady supply. The sales of the Popular Loan, $770,200.

Flour and Wheat were depressed and cheaper on Saturday. Corn and Oats were quite brisk, at firmer prices. Pork was active and buoyant. Lard attracted less attention. Cotton, Sugars, Teas, Rio Coffee, Rice and Whisky were in good request, the latter article closing decidedly higher. A lively business was transacted in Hay, Tallow, Tobacco and Fire Crackers. Wool was very freely purchased, at advancing rates. Limited Freight engagements were effected. These were 585 vessels of all classes in port.

The Unyielding Temper of the Rebel Leaders.

The Virginia House of Delegates unanimously reject a proposition for an inquiry into the peace sentiment in the North. The newly elected Governor of Alabama, who has been represented in some quarters as a reconstructionist, replies to a letter of inquiry on the subject, that "if I had the power, I would build up a wall of fire between Yankeedom and the Confederate States, there to burn for ages." At no time since the beginning of the war has there been a fiercer determination displayed in the rebel counsels to make no terms with the North than now.

The heavy reverses which have fallen on "the Confederacy" within the last few months, and the still heavier ones which apparently impend, have not abated the rebel pretensions one jot. Hard as is the extremity, not the slightest disposition is evinced to lay hold of the peace platforms of the North for deliverance. The calamities of the rebel leaders have only made them, if possible, more defiant and implacable than ever. No reflecting man ever supposed it would prove otherwise. In one of his splendid criticisms upon *Paradise Lost*, Coleridge remarks that "Milton has marked in his Satan the intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism, which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. *It is the character so often seen in little upon the political stage.*" These Southern politicians are the most complete exemplifications of it, in human flesh and blood, the world has ever seen. Precisely as their original crime was the most wicked in history, so their spirit throughout has exceeded anything ever before known in intensity of selfishness and malignity. "The alcohol of egotism" has literally demented and bedeviled them. Nothing can be more absurd than to imagine that men in this condition are to be won back to duty by soft words. It is morally impossible to conciliate them. As it has been from the beginning, so it is now, and so it will be to the end—the only peace possible between them and us is to let them finish their work of ruin or to crush them. These rebel leaders went into this business with the foregone determination either to destroy or to be destroyed; and that spirit will rule them to the last.

It has been thought by some a strange thing that the Confederate chiefs do so little to further the policy and the success of the Northern Copperheads. The constant assertion of the latter is that reconstruction is possible through negotiation. There is not one of them, not even Vallandigham himself, who, if he is to be believed, will accept separation. They are all for peace, as they say, as the only salvation of the Union. It is on that ground mainly that they conduct their political campaigns, and work with such untiring zeal to embarrass and thwart the war policy of the Administration. Of course this all inures to the benefit of the rebels. Maury was perfectly right in writing to the London *Times* that "all the embarrassments with which the Peace party can surround Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the War party in the North, *operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South.*" And yet the rebel chiefs persistently refuse to give, in return, any substantial aid and comfort to the Copperheads. They will neither say nor do anything to add plausibility to the Copperhead assertion that a pacific policy is the true policy against separation. On the contrary, they were never more emphatic than at this very time in asseverating that they will fight to the last and die sooner than consent to a reunion with the North on any terms whatever. They say this with the greatest possible distinctness, when perfectly aware that the elections in the three greatest Northern States—New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—are close at hand, and that their friends, the Copperheads, are thoroughly committed to the very policy of conciliation which they so openly repel and flout at. A little diplomatic craft on the part of the rebel leaders, in pretending that they were willing to be conciliated back into the Union, or at least in treating the whole matter as *an open question* to be disposed of in discussion under an armistice, would be of prodigious service to their sympathizers here in the North. It would supply the greatest lack these Copperheads have felt—solid ground to crawl upon—and thus greatly increase their power for mischief.

Of course it is not principle that prevents the rebel politicians from practicing this duplicity. They have long since made it plain that they care nothing for morals or honor. The real reason, undoubtedly, why they do not pretend to a willingness to be conciliated is that their personal and political fortunes are embarked in the War, and peace with reconstruction, *for them*, is ruin. They understand full well that their only strength at home lies in a straightout iron policy, which can admit of no paltering. Committed from the outset irrevocably to the object of sectional independence, and conscious that all their personal fortunes hang upon this they dare not allow it for a moment to be imagined that anything different is possible. Whatever benefit any deception on their part might afford the Northern Copperheads would be more than counterpoised by the misunderstanding and discord that would result from it at home. Therefore they leave our peace men to fight against the war policy of our Government, without any moral support from them. They are always thankful for Copperhead successes which accrue, because these successes are a clog upon our Government, but never because they have any tolerance for the Copperhead idea of reconstruction by negotiation. They are glad enough to avail themselves of the factious results, without committing themselves at all to the false pretexts through which these results are secured.

But such results are now at an end. The great body of the Northern people have come to realize the superlative folly of imagining that this struggle can be closed by the olive branch. They understand the spirit of the rebel chiefs, and are absolutely certain that peace is impossible until that spirit is made to succumb before resistless force. What the rebel leaders so freely proclaim is just as freely accepted by all true loyal men—that the sword is the only arbiter.

A New and Grand Military Feature in the Present War.

If there be truth in the statement of Gen. Lee, published by the Richmond papers, to the effect that two army corps have been transferred from the Army of the Potomac to reinforce Rosecrans, the fact presents a striking illustration of the prodigious areas over which the theatre of war is now extended. The distance to be traveled over by troops passing from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland is not less than a thousand miles. The rebels, by the advantage of interior lines, have between their army in Virginia and that in Northern Georgia an interval of but half that distance. The severing of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, however, obliges them, in reinforcing from Lee to Bragg, to make a great detour by way of Branchville, or by Charleston and Atlanta, which brings the distance to hardly less than eight hundred miles.

The means that makes possible a rapid concentration of troops on points separated by such vast spaces is, of course, the great modern invention of railways—an invention which has wrought a complete revolution in that branch of military art known as "logistics," or the science of moving troops. Indeed, it may be said that we owe to our railways the present salvation of Gen. Rosecrans' army. For, imagine that we were without this means of rapid transportation, the time in which it would be possible to send reinforcements from the Potomac Army to Chattanooga (at Napoleon's rate of march—twenty-five miles per day)—would be *forty* days—a period during which the rebels would have ample opportunity to assail Rosecrans in his crippled condition.

The rebels have made prodigious use of their railroads for transporting troops, (sending even cavalry in this way,) and all their brilliant strokes in *massing* have been effected by this new method of swift locomotion. The excessive use to which the Southern railroads have been put, the want of rolling mills for railroad iron and of locomotive shops, and the extent of damage which has been inflicted by Union raids, on both their fixed and rolling stock, are causes which have conspired to reduce the Southern railroads to a very dilapidated condition. This is one, and no slight one, of the combination of influences, which is slowly but surely stifling the rebellion in its material parts.

The existence of railroads and their condition are elements which influence also that oft-mooted question of "interior lines." The value of lines is of course to be measured by the facilities they afford for the transfer of troops from one part of the theatre of war to another. Now, considering the comparative condition of the Northern and Southern railroads respectively, although the rebels have between their armies in the East and those in the West the interior and rather the shorter line, yet we are undoubtedly able to move a given number of men from our army in Virginia, to our army in Tennessee, quicker than the rebels can in their case. Our roads are all in prime condition and our rolling stock unlimited, while the Southern roads are deficient in every respect, and trains are prohibited by military order from moving at a quicker rate than ten miles an hour.

Gen. Rosecrans is dependent exclusively on the railroad connecting him with his base of operations on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, (300 miles distant,) for the ability to live where he is. And although the supporting of a large army is a severe strain on the capacities of a single line of railroad, yet we are glad to know that his army is amply supplied with food, forage and ammunition. The position at Chattanooga, beside its strategical advantages, presents also that inestimable advantage, a *double line of operations and supplies*—namely, the line from Louisville and Nashville to Chattanooga, and the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad, enabling him to form another base on the Mississippi River. We hope the time will come when the army of Gen. Grant will be so disposed as to operate by this line, and by a combination with the Army of the Cumberland, crush out, as they can, the armed force of the rebellion in the centre zone.

National Growth.—The President, in his most admirable proclamation for a National Thanksgiving, enumerates among our national blessings the fact that "Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field," and that "the country rejoices in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor." This growth in numbers springs, firstly, from the natural increase in the existing population of the country, and, secondly, from immigration. Few people have expected that the latter source of national strength would be maintained in a period of civil war. It seemed preposterous that hundreds of thousands of people would leave their native land, where they enjoyed peace and "strong governments," to come to a land resounding with the clash of arms, and reeling under the mightiest struggle ever witnessed by gods or men. The Europeans Press, always so wise when not perfectly foolish, predicted that, in event of war, the immigration to which we owed in part our wonderful growth, would dry up. But we have been mistaken as well as they. During the nine past months of the current year, *one hundred and sixty thousand* souls (and bodies) arrived at this port alone from Europe, or more than double the entire immigration of last year. During the bygone month of September the arrivals numbered 11,384 persons. During the first three days of this month, nearly 3,000 immigrants arrived. The gross arrivals of the year will not fall much short of two hundred thousand.

Notwithstanding the fearful losses and embarrassments of the war, we believe that the next census of the United States will show a population of *forty million* freemen—including, of course, the States and people of the South, who will all then be back in the Union, and will all have taken the oath of allegiance, except Jeff. Davis and other rebel chiefs, who will either have taken refuge in Mexico or in Hades.

Slavery and the Union.

The "radical" preachers from Missouri belong to that class of men who prefer the immediate destruction of Slavery to the salvation of the Union. They are not opposed to the Union; on the contrary, their proclaimed purpose is to secure and uphold it. But they will not have it with Slavery, or any shred or sign of Slavery anywhere within its limits. Universal abolition is their condition precedent to the stoppage of the war, precedent to reconstruction. They claim for themselves and their party the exclusive title of loyalists, and the exclusive characteristic of loyalty. They denounce all who differ from them and their creed as traitors, Copperheads, sympathizers with the rebellion. They accuse the President of favoring "Pro-Slaveryism, which is but a modified form of secession." They accuse the Government of "throwing its influence in favor of slaveholders, guerrillas and bushwhackers." They accuse Gov. Gamble of appointing Pro-Slavery Provost-Marshals. They accuse Gen. Schofield of appointing slaveholders as officers in the enrolled soldiery of the State. They accuse the Provost-Marshals of sustaining the "policy of Gamble."

Now, so far as all this is a local fight of factions in Missouri—so far as it is a contest between "Charcoals," "Claybanks," Copperheads, and Secessionists—so far as it relates to the extirpation of Slavery from that State by the people of the State—it is well it should go on, and it were well it was ended. But these men have transferred their battles to the national arena, and imperiously demand that the local policy they uphold shall be adopted as the universal policy of the Government and the nation. They demand that the Government shall enforce only "radical" measures, appoint only "radical" Generals and functionaries, and use the sword and the purse of the nation for the propagation of radicalism generally. They will have no union with slaveholders, no terms with Slave States, and no peace while the land contains a slave.

Now, we are firstly for the Union, and lastly, we are for the Union. The Union is the avowed and real object of the war, and for this end the war is prosecuted by the Government, and the Government is sustained by the great body of the nation. Slavery we are now, and always have been, opposed to. But its abolition is not the purpose, though it may be an incident, of the present National struggle. If the object of the war were changed from Union to Abolition, either ostensibly, as these "radicals" demand, or really and practically, both the Union and the cause of freedom would be endangered.

We are for the Union of the States, even though the institution of Slavery continue to exist in some of them. We are for reconstruction whenever the rebels cease to fight against the Union. We are even for the "Union as it was," so far as that phrase applies to the constitutional rights of States and citizens. The Constitution provided for a "more perfect Union" than the old Confederation, and the Union, reconstructed, would doubtless be more perfect than it formerly was; but still we are battling for the old forms and the ancient Government. In the Union, Slavery and all other political evils can be remedied; but without the Union, there is no conceivable evil to which we will not be subject. We are for the Union before Anti-Slavery, before everything else. The policy of the Government on the subject of Southern Slavery is now clearly defined. So far as the rebel States are concerned, Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and his late letter sustaining it, are sufficiently definite and have been accepted by the nation. So far as the exempted States are concerned, the people of every one of those States, including Missouri, are acting in a sufficiently peremptory and conclusive manner.

The question of Slavery is thus settled. The question of the Union is not. The latter question alone is sufficient to call forth all the energy and power of the nation. Upon it all loyal men should concentrate all their efforts, and we may well doubt the reality of any man's loyalty who would subordinate it or make it secondary to anything else, or who would hamper the prosecution of the war for it, and diminish the zeal of the nation for it, by insisting upon any conditions other than those found necessary by the Government.

We do not see any ground for these so-called "radicals" laying exclusive claim to loyalty either in Missouri or anywhere else. They deal denunciations right and left upon every one who ventures to differ from them, even though he be in arms for the Union. The President, his Generals, the army and navy, are not sufficiently loyal, or rather radical, for them; and they would overturn them all, or nullify the action of each, unless they adopt and enforce their insane theories. But the only two parties in the Union are those for it and those against it; and we cannot help thinking that their adversaries whom they name and denounce, who are in the field for the Union, are giving better proof of their patriotism than those who perambulate the country denouncing the authorities and placing the secondary question of Slavery before the all-embracing question of the Union.

Mozart, Tammany and the War.

Two broadly defined parties exist in the Democracy of this City. The one, led by Fernando Wood, clamors for "peace" with the rebel States. "Peace at any price" is practically their motto. To this end, they would proclaim an armistice—not knowing whether the rebels would regard it or not—recall our armies from their advanced positions in the Southern States—yield all territory we have conquered—send back all slaves that have left their masters, and then ask the rebels to meet us in "National Convention," and name what modifications of the Constitution of the United States they would accept, as the condition of living again in the Union. It is in vain that we point to the fact that the rebel Government scorn and spit upon all this talk of peace and reunion, and declare that no terms of peace except such as recognize the final and absolute independence of the South will ever be entertained. Our Peace Democrats reply that war has not restored and cannot restore the Union—and that if negotiations fail to do it, the work must be given up as *impossible*. Inasmuch, then, as the rebels will have no negotiation, unless preceded by dissolution, this party, of necessity, become disunionists—for disunion is the only condition of "peace" as they demand it.

But all our City Democrats are not "peace men" of the Mozart type. It is notorious that a powerful element in the party is thoroughly Jacksonian in their devotion to the Union. They are opposed to negotiating with the rebels in arms—they are for war to the knife till the rebellion is suppressed—but, then, for the restoration of the States, with all their rights as of old, including Slavery in its most malignant form, and "a general amnesty" to the traitors who have brought such woe on the land.

It is plain that men holding such diverse views as Peace and War Democrats in this City are bound to hold, ought not to agree in any political action. They are as wide apart as the poles in sentiment.

The War Democrats, to a qualified extent, are supporters of the Administration. They oppose negotiating with rebels. They believe in beating and disarming them. They do their part in furnishing soldiers for the armies. When they denounce the Administration they say it is for *not* vigorously prosecuting the war. When they oppose the Emancipation and Confiscation acts they say it is because these measures weaken the Government and strengthen the rebellion. To believe the War Democrats, they wish to obtain the control of the National Government—not to stop the war, but to fight it out more energetically.

There seems to be as much reason for the Peace Democrats opposing the War Democrats as for their opposing the Republicans, or the supporters of the National Administration. And up to quite a late date this seemed to be the purpose of Fernando Wood and his adherents. Carried away by the immensity of his "peace meeting," this leader cut loose from the State organization of the Democratic party, and boldly began to preach a new gospel. The *Daily News* hoisted the white flag, and called on all friends of peace to rally around it and aid in putting an end to the war. Only a few days ago, in answer to a vaunt of the organ of the War Democrats, the *News* said in substance: "The question between us is soon settled—nominate your war candidates—we will nominate a peace ticket, and gladly meet you at the polls and show you where you stand." The war organ did not accept the gage; but the public supposed it would, for no one believed the Peace party had numbers enough to make even a respectable faction.

But there is a sudden fright on both sides, it now appears. A panic has struck through the hearts of the Tammany or War men, and Mozart has ceased to grow turbulent in the cause of peace. The heads of factions have thought it wise to review their grounds of hostility to each other, and learn whether self is not better than principle! If Mozart and Tammany divide on the war question, how can they obtain peaceable possession of the spoils? That is a grave question, compared with which the willingness of Jeff. Davis to "treat" becomes insignificant indeed. Who cares for "a vigorous prosecution of the war," if Tammany cannot disburse the exemption money among home-staying conscripts? And what does Mozart find cheering in her meditations on mercy and peace, if she must surrender "purse and scrip" and go forth as a barefoot and bare-backed Evangelist to preach the new gospel?

Evidently, both parties were mistaken as to the strength of their own integrity. They thought they could sustain the war, or go for peace, and brave the consequences; but they could not. Their hearts failed, and Tammany seeks Mozart, and Mozart seeks Tammany, through joint Committees appointed Thursday night to see if they cannot arrange their little differences! Of course they can. But what is to become of the Southern Confederacy? Herod and Pilate will be friends, but somebody will be betrayed.

Strategy.—The *Tribune*, referring to the blame that has been thrown on the military authorities for the failure to reinforce Rosecrans previous to the late battles, says:

"Let us remark that the Copperhead clamor about the 'failure to reinforce Rosecrans' is most unjust. Had Rosecrans' army been swelled to 100,000 men, the rebels would have let him severely alone, but fallen upon Memphis, Corinth, or some other inviting point."

If this is to be made the test of Copperheadism, the *Tribune* places itself under that denomination, for it has, on every occasion, made this same "failure" a theme of reproach. Thus, in its issue of Sept. 25, it says, editorially:

"Rosecrans knew, when he crossed the Georgia border, that his force was inadequate to the work which the Government expected him to perform, but he went forward to do what he could. His military superiors must at length be convinced that his estimate was more accurate than theirs, and they will not venture again to withhold or divert to undeserved purposes the needed reinforcements."

Every day shows more and more clearly that the failure to furnish Gen. Rosecrans with a sufficient force to complete the momentous campaign he opened so brilliantly by the capture of Chattanooga, is the most unfortunate military blunder of the war. The military authorities are showing their recognition of this by sending reinforcements which might just as well have been sent before the battle, and made success certain. Besides, the *Tribune* is entirely at fault in the point which it makes. If the rebels had "let Rosecrans severely alone," he would not have let *them* alone, but by an advance to Rome, (his real military objective point,) he would have planted his army on both their lines of communication, thus preventing the very concentrations of which the *Tribune* speaks.

The Late Major Edward E. Hunt.

The funeral of this lamented officer of the United States Engineer Corps, whose death has already been announced as having occurred last Friday, in consequence of the premature explosion of a shell with which he was experimenting, will be held at West Point to-day. The remains will leave the Chambers-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following official notice of the death of Major Hunt has been promulgated:

Headquarters, U. S. Troops, New-York City and Harbor, New-York, Oct. 4, 1863.

General Orders, No. 91.—The Commanding General, with deep regret, announces to this command the death, on the 24 inst., of Major E. B. Hunt, U. S. Engineers, the result of an accident, while engaged in the prosecution of investigations incident to his profession, and immediately connected with the war in which we are now engaged.

The deceased was a native of this State, and throughout his services of more than eighteen years has been noted as an active, zealous and earnest officer, and for his scientific attainments is and beyond the sphere of his immediate profession. His loss will be felt not only in his own corps and the army, but by the country he has served so long and faithfully.

His distinguished services commend his memory to our respect, and his untimely death invites for his family and friends our warmest sympathy.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. T. Christensen, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the Source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequaled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence have not arrested the plow, the shuttle or the ship. The ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience commend to their tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

INTERESTING FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Expedition to Navajo—The Apache Indians—The Arizona Gold Mines.

The Santa Fe *Gazette*, of the 12th ult., says it is certain that Francisco Perea, has been elected delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

Of the progress of the expedition into the Navajo country, under Col. Carson, we have some information in a report made by Sergeant Cassell to Gen. Carleton. This report gives details of a march of a fortnight in the region occupied by the Zuni and Mogin Indians. On the route there was a great deal of suffering from the excessive heat of the weather, and want of water. Many of the animals gave out, and had to be killed. They overtook a band of Navajos, not far from the Mogin settlements, and killed four of them, capturing besides a large number of sheep and horses. What was accomplished is summed up at fifty Indians killed and prisoners, 66 horses, and 1,000 sheep and goats captured, and 250 acres of young wheat and corn destroyed. The only casualty in the expedition was the death of Major Cummings. The Indians had been driven into the Canon de Chelle and toward the Colorado, where it was expected they would be followed with success. The Ute Indians with the expedition, claimed all the prisoners and booty, which being refused, they left, much to the satisfaction, as is stated, of everybody in the command.

A letter to the *Gazette* from Fort Sumner, near the Moro, gives a gratifying account of the success of the experiment with the Apache Indians, who have been placed on a reservation near the fort under the supervision of Indian Agent Labadie.

The following items are from the *Gazette*:

Gold.—The reports from the newly-discovered gold mines in Arizona are the most favorable of any that have ever come from any gold producing country known in the world. Men, without any implements but those of the most simple kind, are said to make from eight to fifteen hundred dollars per day, and that too, without the aid of water. If this prove to be true, California and Colorado will each be deposed of mines.

Removed.—Right Rev. Bishop Lamy has returned from a quite protracted visit to Denver City, and the northern counties in this Territory. We are informed that his Lordship intends to visit after the fashion of his predecessors, the Mexican settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Orders and Resistance of the Leviathan—The William Peel—Cotton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

One of the most daring pieces of attempted robbery, the success of which would have impeded the most important military and civil interests connected with this Department that has developed itself in this rebellion, was attempted on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d inst. The accepted stages of this outrage upon all the rules of civilized warfare, rich comment upon the neutrality of the English Government, and the illustration of Senator SUMNER's speech on our foreign relations, can be understood by reading the following commission, which, with other papers, was found in possession of the would-be pirate of the closest ally of "Perfidious Albion:"

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Aug. 5, 1862.

SIR: You are hereby informed that the President has appointed you AN ACTING MASTER, WITHOUT PAY, in the *Navy of the Confederate States*. You are requested to signify your acceptance or non-acceptance of this appointment; and should you accept, you will sign before a magistrate the oath of office herewith, and forward the same, with your letter of acceptance, to this Department, reporting at the same time your residence when appointed, and the State in which you were born.

Registered No. —

The lowest number takes rank.

S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

Acting Master DAVID NEMOSS, C. S. N., care of Messrs. BROOKLIN, RYDER & Co., Mobile, Ala.

Subsequent events made it certain that NEMOSS accepted his appointment, with "misery no object," for we find that fourteen days afterward, the following document (!) commission was issued:

NAVAL COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 19, 1862.

SIR: You will proceed to sea in the cutter Tessor and cruise between this port and the Mississippi River for the purpose of destroying or capturing any of the enemy's vessels or boats you may fall in with. Should you succeed in making any captures you will report them to a prize-port, and on your arrival you will make a full report to me of your cruise.

Wishing you all success in your enterprise, I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK BUCHANAN, Admiral, &c., &c.

DAVID NEMOSS, Master C. S. Navy, Mobile, Ala.

The Confederate States Government having completed its part of the devilish programme, we find that NEMOSS went to work and made up a kindred company of fellow pirates, consisting of twenty men, (the shipping papers showing that they, too, entered the service without pay,) who proceeded from Mobile in the yacht Tessor, and having arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi waited for an opportunity to steal a vessel, in which Acting Master NEMOSS could distinguish himself in destroying the commerce of the United States. After due examination on the part of NEMOSS, and, no doubt, with the entire sympathy of many permanent inhabitants about the Balize, he selects as a fit prize the highest propeller Leviathan, one of the staunchest, fastest and best propellers of its size in the country.

On the morning of the 22d of September, just before daybreak, when the Leviathan, by some extraordinary coincidence, had *just loaded with six hundred barrels of coal* and got steam up, the Tessor, with her crew, runs out of some place of concealment and in a few minutes more was in possession of the vessel. A short time only is necessary to secure the old crew, for such among them as were possibly not in the secret of the contemplated capture, and the propeller started for sea, the pilot on board being compelled to steer over the bar at the Southwest Pass. The moment the vessel was fairly under way a Confederate flag was raised upon the staff, and as she passed beyond the bar three rousing cheers were given for the Southern Confederacy.

Fortunately two of the men belonging to the Leviathan escaped ashore in the confusion of the capture, and instantly communicated what had occurred to Mr. HAMMER, of the United States steamer *Pampero*, who would otherwise have noticed nothing peculiar in the Leviathan's going to sea. Mr. HAMMER instantly took possession of the armed transport *Crescent*, which had just arrived from New-Orleans, in which he put to sea, running over the bar with the intention of chasing the captured vessel. As he went out, HAMMER providentially met the United States steamer *De Soto* coming in from the eastward, and immediately informed the Commander what had happened. Having this information, the *De Soto* immediately put her helm up and ran to sea, and soon after discovered a vessel which was supposed to be the Leviathan. An exciting chase now commenced of nearly fifty miles, which lasted some five hours, and the result was *the capture of the Leviathan*.

On board the Leviathan was found a picked crew of nineteen men, and we have never seen better material for reckless work, or men more judiciously selected for strength, activity and desperate adventure. These men were armed with the best possible navy revolvers, as new as if they had just come from the packing boxes, said arms and other equipments being of *British manufacture*. I must repeat that the importance of this capture can hardly be appreciated by the underwriters of New-York and other cities of the North. To our commercial marine in the Gulf, this capture may almost be said to be its salvation, for what injury could it not have done, carrying its desperate crew, furnished with coal for thirty days, the vessel itself one of the fastest and staunchest in the Gulf, and capable, probably, of running away from any of our war steamers except the *De Soto*? What would have become of the sailing vessels, our transports and our fine steamers, such as the *Morning Star* and the *Columbia*? Indeed, the Leviathan could have swept the mouth of the Mississippi, and for a time almost blockaded our city of a commercial marine.

Among other fearful rumors about there is one that NEMOSS, after he got to sea, stripped the Tessor of her masts, rigging and sails, and then placed six men—those on the Leviathan—in the dismantled boat, and without water or provisions cut her adrift. The boat, fortunately, did not founder, but after drifting about three days and nights, reached Barrataria. A more diabolical act can scarcely be conceived than this, and gave fine promise of what would have been NEMOSS' conduct in the Gulf, had he escaped the swift "web-foot" of the *De Soto*. Probably to get clear of numerous passengers of some of our fine packet steamers, he might, rather than so humanely murder his victims, set a few boat loads of women and children afloat to die of starvation. The idea is entirely consistent with his other proceedings, and the London Humane Societies should vote the philanthropist NEMOSS a gold medal.

In this connection I would say that since I have been in New-Orleans, I have had the good fortune to meet with quite a number of naval officers, and I feel that I am somewhat prepared to speak of the sentiments which prevail among our naval heroes. There is not a man among them with whom I have conversed, who does not most anxiously desire to see our country reflecting the beams of peace, but, at the same time, there is a feeling of deep and strong indignation at the selfish and treacherous course of the British Government. Four years ago, had England been pressed by all the rival Powers of Europe combined, the kindred sympathies of our race would have flashed magnetically through every pulsation of our navy, and its representatives would have buckled on their arms and rushed to the rescue of her constitutional government; but the heart of our navy now throbs with a different sentiment. If Louis NAPOLEON could only witness what I have, by association with the officers of our navy, he would learn that now is the day and now is the hour to wipe out the memory of the Nile, of Trafalgar and Waterloo. Let him now, in defence of the American people and of his own traditions, declare war against the implacable enemy of his dynasty, and he will find four hundred sail, from the shallop to the swift steaming cruiser, infesting every pathway of commerce, and acting only upon the precedence for England so unfortunate, for NAPOLEON so propitious—the British commercial marine would blacken every sea with their repulsive and charred timbers, and lighten every coast with the burning glare of her wealth-producing ships—and the commerce which England has so foolly and fraudulently forced out of her own ships, and from under our flag, would again seek protection from our navy, to convert under the protecting ægis of the "Stars and Stripes."

The fact that there is no United States Judge in Key West has naturally gave the contraband blockade runners into his port. Within a few days several prizes have been brought in, and the Commissioner is hearing evidence in the case. The *De Soto*, of the Eastern Gulf squadron, in addition to the Leviathan, recently captured in detail, sends to the station Alabama, captured in the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 26° 30', long. 87° 15', with an assorted cargo on board. The steamer is a very fine one, and will prove a prize of value, here or at the mouth of the Mississippi. This vessel sailed with an assorted cargo for Havana, under British colors; the Dutch protested to have no papers on board. There is still another prize of the *De Soto's* at the Quarantine—the steamer *Montgomery*, with the original crew on board, and the prize crew of six men and one officer. She is filled with a mixed cargo, and the steamer and cargo are very valuable.

To-day, there arrived a prize of still more importance, so far as commercial value is concerned, to any other that has been brought into this port. Fall-ride to the *Sir William Peel*, captured on the 11th of September, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. She was taken by the United States steamer *Seminole*, H. ROLANDO Commander, measures over 2,000 tons, and has on board 940 bales of cotton. Her cabin is very splendid, and her engines of the most powerful kind. It is supposed that she has under decks a large amount of contraband goods belonging to the Confederate Government, among other articles, powder, arms, and machinery supposed to be for a rebel ram. The District Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana is destined to be crowded with the most important cases that can come before a judicial tribunal. Hon. E. H. PARSONS gives promise of being equal to the emergency. A ripe scholar, thoroughly versed in his profession, of high personal and social character, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the broadest patriotism, a resident of New-Orleans for twenty-five years, and proud of his profession, he will give to his Court a character worthy of his admirable judicious of past or present fame.

Possibly I may affect the cotton market by stating that to-day there were no less than four auction sales of small lots of "free-labor cotton," so you see the crop is coming in, and this free-labor cotton is made merchandise of at the mart, and attracts no more attention than 'TIS did not many one of the most extraordinary revolutions in the history of modern times. Cotton was king and slave-labor was the throne,—now cotton is still in power but rests on free-labor for its strength. Would the wildest dreamer three years ago have dared to predict such a result?

Abbott & Rathbun Have Ready a Fine assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING for Men and Boys.

ABBOTT & RATHBUN, No. 607 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Diabetes.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Gravel, Brick-dust Deposits.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Irritation of the Bladder.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Catarrh of the Bladder.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Diseases Arising From Exposure or Imprudence.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Cures Nervous Diseases and Prostration of the System.

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in either sex.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Is safe and pleasant in Taste and Odor. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic.

Strengthening, Blood Purifying and Invigorating.

Certificates from well-known persons in all parts of the country, in book form, giving the full descriptions, the cause and the mode of treatment, will be forwarded on receipt of 4 three-cent postage-stamps.

It is a book of 100 pages.

Price of medicine $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address.

Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
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Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Clothing.
CLOTHING.
CLOTHING.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
FALL STYLES.
FALL STYLES.
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CLARK'S, 398, 400 and 402 CLARK'S.
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BOWERY, N. Y.
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Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory.
Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory.
Opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory.
THE LARGEST. THE CHEAPEST. THE BEST SELECTED
STOCK EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.
PRICES REDUCED.
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20 per cent. below Broadway rates.
20 per cent. below Broadway rates.
20 per cent. below Broadway rates.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED PREMIUM SEWING-MACHINES
For sale at No. 495 Broadway.
Every description of Machine Sewing done to order.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale on Easy Terms.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 458 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Stub" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Curtains
OF ALL KINDS
ALREADY'S,
No. 359 Broadway.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSSES is the best Truss in the world—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—no pressure on the BACK or BONE. We warrant it to cure HERNIA radically. Call and examine.
GREGORY & CO., No. 418 Broadway.

Cantrell's Boots and Shoes:—Gentlemen will find at CANTRELL'S a very full assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS suitable for Fall and Winter wear, No. 512 Broadway.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, this is not. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Trusses, &c.—R. ROSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

COCK—DUDLEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Horace F. Dudley, DANIEL F. COCK, of Hempstead, L. I., to LOUISA A. DUDLEY, of North Gaen, N. Y.

[illegible]—On Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. [illegible], Oct. 1, by Rev. G. S. Willcox, THOMAS FORSTER, of New-York, to Miss AMELIA L., second daughter of M. M. Comstock, Esq.

BANNER—HAYES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. [illegible], at his residence, No. 1 William H. Harrison, [illegible]

WEBB—MORSE.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. J. Scanlon, CHARLES L. WEBB, of New-York City, to L. ADDIE, eldest daughter of Samuel E. Morse, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 3, PERSEVERE A. BLOOMFIELD, in the 84th year of his age.

CRAWFORD.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 West 42d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CURRIE.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 3, JOHN CURRIE, aged 60 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 113th-st., near 10th-av. The 12 o'clock train Hudson River Railroad stops.

JENNINGS.—On Sunday, Oct. 4, Capt. JOHN JENNINGS, aged 76 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 8th inst., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Stapleton, Staten Island.

☞ Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and New-Castle, Mich., papers please copy.

KELLEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, FREDERICK PERRY, infant son of William H. and Catharine S. Kelley, aged 21 days.

KEELER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 4, ELIZABETH C., wife of David B. Keeler, and eldest daughter of the late Henry P. Havens, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 128 East 126th-st., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

KEARNY.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Sunday, Sept. 28, HELENA R. BOKEARNY, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Kearny, in the 81st year of her age.

RADWAY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 4, MR. JOHN RADWAY, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 672 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMALL.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, ANNIE, daughter of John and Sarah B. Small, aged 2 years 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 26 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Danbury and Norwalk papers please copy.

FOX.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 3, KATE, youngest child of James H. Woods, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 169 East 10th-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 217.—Oct. 3, 1862.
65, 56, 42, 17, 45, 28, 7, 38, 49, 33, 58, 46.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 218.—Oct. 3, 1862.
43, 5, 34, 8, 37, 31, 16, 73, 26, 18, 40, 2, 38, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—*IN DRAWING* of Sept. 22, 1862, No. 11,863 drew $100,000; No. 4,877 drew $50,000; No. 10,616 drew $20,000; No. 10,503 drew $10,000; No. 1,621 drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes. 50 per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
IN
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.
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SUNSHINE REMEDY.
SUNSHINE REMEDY.
SUNSHINE REMEDY.

Dr. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is truly a SUNSHINE REMEDY. It imparts golden rays of hope to the desolate heart, despairing of cure. Let it be used in all cases of Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scald Heads, Sore Legs, Glandular Swellings, Venereal Sores, Skin Eruptions. One to six bottles will perfect a cure. One bottle of this Remedy will cure all recent Sores or Glandular Affections. Those who have taken mixtures of Sarsaparilla and are still uncured, should use this medicine. One bottle will give satisfactory evidence of its superiority to all other advertised remedies for Chronic, Scrofulous and Skin Diseases. Price, $1. Sold by Druggists. Ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold, and by Druggists generally.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Classes in a new and improved system of Light Gymnastics for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, are now organizing at his large and spacious Gymnasium, No. 4 East 30th-st.

All persons suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion or weak lungs, should not fail to attend.

Also, broadsword, sabre and single stick taught by a competent Professor.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FRENCH CHINA dinner sets, 249 pieces, $35; fancy colored and gilt dinner sets, 145 pieces, $45 and upwards; French china gold band dinner sets, 100 pieces, $75; fine iron-stone china dinner sets, 144 pieces, $25; fine iron-stone china tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 50; fancy colored and gilt tea sets, 44 pieces, $4 50 and upward. A large assortment of cut and moulded glass and fancy goods equally low. We have just received a large shipment of the above goods. Those in want of such would do well in giving us a call.

We also continue to manufacture Gas Fixtures in great variety, which we sell at wholesale and retail.

J. & T. DOWALDSON, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SCARF-PINS Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen and Twenty Dollars each.

MISSES' GOLD NECKLACES, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five and Thirty Dollars each.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS—NEW PATTERNS. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five and Thirty Dollars each.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS—NEW STYLES, For Ladies and Gentlemen. Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five, Thirty, Forty, Fifty, to One Hundred Dollars each.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, New Styles. Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to One Hundred Dollars a Set.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD BRACELETS.
Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five, Thirty, to Seventy-five Dollars each.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, New Styles. Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen and Twenty Dollars a Set.

GOLD INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS, New Styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen and Twenty Dollars a Set.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
Three, Five, Eight, Ten, and Twelve Dollars each.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS.
Twenty-five, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, One, Two, Three and Four Hundred Dollars each.

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TROPICAL BALSAM.

Prepared by CARRENO, BROS. & CO., an infallible remedy, composed of salutiferous and purifying vegetables, which give it the condition of harmlessness, and used for many years past in some of the Antilles and South American countries, always with admirable success, for cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest, affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache and several other diseases. According to the case, it is to be used either internally or externally.

Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to meet in time; also those who are devoted to such occupations as subject them to danger or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

The Balsam can be also made use of externally, with success, for the cure of horses and other animals.

Bottles containing a half ounce, 37 cents; bottles containing 1½ ounces, 63 cents. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers.

General depot at WM. S. SIBELL'S, No. 1 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores generally.

FURNITURE

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.

In the stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.

☞ Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

FREDERICK KRUTENA,
No. 66 and 68 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 1st-av.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS WITHOUT exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chapped hands, roughness, &c. POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Half Dollar Sealing Powder during a period of a quarter of a century has fully established the excellency of GOURAUD'S preparations. They can be found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S new establishment, 48 Bond-st., near Broadway, near Broadway (from No. [illegible]

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE; OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 510
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

BRAD.

HARLEM, July 30, 1862.

I have been deaf for over SEVENTEEN YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe would be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE.

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1862.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 246 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but has restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 426 31-st.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1862.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her immediately, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 9 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1862.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain her the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any inquiring gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1862.

"This is to certify that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills creeping over me with occasional hot flashes, a great lightness of the chest and pain, so much so that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him, with but little hopes of a cure. I am most happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 320 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 510 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH
AND DISEASES OF THE
EAR AND THROAT.

Dr. LIGHTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Lecture on Catarrh," &c., &c., can be consulted on *Deafness, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head*, and all the various acute and chronic diseases of the *Ear and Throat*, at his office, No. 94 St. Mark's-place, (6th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.) from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

FROM D. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you get. You remembered it would take to effect a cure. I cannot find I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days use of your prescription, my ear has discharged, and almost all pain. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost insupportable state, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me on his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble caused very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can not forbear that it may be the good fortune of others, with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with them, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will wish you again, sincerely, in the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

Joliet, Ill., July 17, 1862. D. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

FONDA, N. Y., April 29, 1862.

D. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 23 to-day. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the discharge and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, which my friends were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. *I am now entirely free from Catarrh*, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

P. H. NOLAN.
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Dunnell.

Other testimonials of remarkable cures and references in parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., &c., can be had on application at the
OFFICE No. 94 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

LADIES' PARISIAN FASHIONS
FOR FALL,
THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE BOOK OF FASHION,
FRANK LESLIE'S
LADY'S MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHION,
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150 NEW FASHION PLATES
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Price 25 cents, at all Bookstores and News Depots.

CATARRH.
DEAFNESS, DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CATARRH
treated by Dr. ROWE, No. 43 Concord-st., Brooklyn. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FROM THOMAS S. BAY, ESQ., OF BROOKLYN.

No. 232 PEARL-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Sept. 18, 1862.

For the benefit of those similarly afflicted, I make the following statement: For six years my daughter was afflicted with Catarrh, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. It had so impaired her health that we felt convinced she must die. The discharge from the head and throat was incessant, frequently accompanied by blood. After having tried every one and everything in vain, she tried Lighthill on Dr. Rowe, under whose care she has been entirely cured and restored to the enjoyment of excellent health.

THOMAS S. BAY.

FROM CALEB SAGER, ESQ., OF TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28, 1862.

This is to certify that my daughter, having been afflicted for eighteen years with deafness and discharges from both ears, cleared from scarlet fever when (two years old) I placed her under the care of Dr. Rowe. Now her health is restored, she hears quite distinctly, and the discharges from both ears are entirely stopped. From my intercourse with Dr. Rowe, I feel justified in recommending him as a gentleman well versed in the diseases he makes a specialty of.

CALEB SAGER,
Steward State Lunatic Asylum.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlet of information about patents free.
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BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.—
WOOD AND CHEAP.
[illegible]

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"It is generally admitted that American markets are better provided with all kinds of fish, game, fowl, vegetables and fruit than any country in

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 17 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE [illegible] the Subscribers of all business pertaining to REAL ESTATE, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, being upon the conclusion of their ability to give satisfaction and their determination to use every exertion the advantages of their present position, and the ample and clearly obtained of the various [illegible] the UNITED STATES TAX COMMISSIONERS, as well as the high reputation of E. H. BROWN when old AUCTIONEER, make them [illegible] to the public. These [illegible] will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for patronage, always assuring them that it will be reciprocated with a kind and faithful regard to their interest.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1863. JOSIAH W. BROWN.

E. H. BENEQUES, long connected with this class of business, will be in attendance at the office.

N.B. Mr. J. W. Brown will give his personal attention to the sale of furniture at private residences.

DON'T PURCHASE
UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN TO
BOILING SPRING,
Only 35 minutes from the City on the line of the
ERIE RAILWAY.

Beautiful and healthy. Low rent, frequent trains, [illegible] good neighbors and school [illegible]. Buildings [illegible] Apply to F. W. TOMKINS, No. 27 Park-row, Room No. 13.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS PROPERTIES, well located, are offered for sale with or without the furniture and fixtures contained therein; [illegible]

LEXINGTON-AV.—Four-story brown stone, 20x65 feet, in fine order, and best location on the avenue.

BROADWAY.—Extra large and superior hotel, with [illegible] and furniture.

[illegible]—Elegant and complete establishment, with [illegible] respects to trade.

FIFTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Four-story brick house, [illegible] feet, (leasehold.)

WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Handsome house in the order throughout.

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Four-story brown stone, 24x50 feet.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Four-story brown stone, 24x50 feet, in complete order.

For full particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A fine large two-story house, with wing; size of house, 40 feet by 40; wing, 18 by 24, built in the most substantial manner, with about half an acre of the best of ground [illegible] Wood-[illegible] accessible by three lines of cars every five minutes, will be sold at a moderate price. Apply to E. R. LEGGETT, No. 21 Pine-st., Security Fire Insurance Office, or to S. S. JOHNS, No. 32 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; on the premises to A. M. SUYDAM.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Hoyt, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Hancock-st., Bedford, Brooklyn. The house is well adapted to a large family, and contains 18 rooms; is thoroughly finished and supplied with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest fruits of fruit, in great variety. Inquiry on the premises, or at the office of the owner, [illegible] Place, New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, on Gates-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb ave., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone fronts remain, with all the latest and richest style of improvements, lots 20x45 feet, and a boundary extension [illegible] Fulton and De Kalb Av. cars run quite close. Cost, Price $7,500, part on lease and mortgage. Apply [illegible] as they must be sold.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE [illegible] suitable property on the southwest corner of [illegible] and 4th-st. Sixty feet front, improvements. Will [illegible] for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. [illegible] Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, No. 20 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FLOUR OF [illegible] Kent, Conn., recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and brick enough to rebuild the factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes.
HYE BROTHERS, No. 20 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-class brick house, No. 47 Elliot-place, in unusually well built, with all the modern improvements, one mile from the City Hall, and [illegible] Fulton ferry, [illegible] and 5 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Carpets, oil-cloths, &c., also for sale, and possession given in a few days. [illegible] on the premises, or at No. 7 Beekman-st. C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone house, No. 27 East 31st-st., with or without the furniture. The furniture would be sold at a fair valuation, [illegible] room, reception rooms, [illegible] terms; possession [illegible] and handsomely furnished. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT, FINE, THREE-STORY, high-stoop brown stone house, 20x50, lot 100, Lexington [illegible] Price, $12,000. [illegible] HEYMOUR, No. 189 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST 42D-ST., A FOUR-story house, [illegible] story dining-room extension in the rear, [illegible] Apply to ELIJAH LUDLOW, No. 8 Pine-st., or GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 64 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, [illegible] from New-York, for city, country, goods and [illegible] to let. For [illegible] apply to HENRY H. MAUKWELL, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 46 Market-st., 2 to 4 P. M.

500 LOTS IN BROOKLYN—LATE WILLIAMSBURGH.—For sale on easy terms, located between the East Rivers and [illegible] Bedford, Bushwick and Greenpoint cars, 17 [illegible] HUNT, No. 112 4th-st., New-York, and HOWLEY, No. 20 North 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, THREE-STORY, A story brown stone house, 20 feet wide, with 3-story extension, 18 by 30 feet deep; built in the most substantial manner by the owner for his own residence. Apply on the premises, No. 4 West 32d-st. No brokers need apply.

FOR SALE—IN BREVOORT-PLACE, (BROOKLYN,) near Broadway, a first-class house, [illegible] and every improvement. House 30x4 feet wide, [illegible] Wyckoff, builder. Price $8,000. [illegible] Apply to ROMEO MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story brown-stone house, with modern improvements, situated near Madison-square. Price $11,000. Also, one on Murray Hill. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 203 4th-av., near 22d-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 119 WEST 45TH-ST., A THREE-story house, modern style, with brown-stone front, 20 by 50, on a lot 100 feet deep. This indispensable and free of incumbrance. Price $13,000. Premises 15th Oct. Premises in excellent order. Price $13,000.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL-PARK LOTS, ON THE 6th and 8th avs.; also on Central-park, opposite the Park; also, lots in Harlem; also, lots in almost every section in the City. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front residences in the best locations. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 36 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A FARM or a villa site of 105 acres, in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 16 miles from the City Hall, and 3 miles from Kingsbridge; house handsomely [illegible], well and [illegible] and pastured, and in good order; has a good barn and orchard; situation elevated, healthy, [illegible] and convenient, having near and easy access to depots on three different lines of railroad, viz.: the Harlem, the New-Haven, and the Hudson River. A most favorable [illegible] for [illegible]. Terms easy. Apply to E. M. VALENTINE, No. 48 Pearl-st., or inquire of JOHN MORRISON, at William's Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE 30 ACRE FARM, GOOD and ample buildings, well fruited and watered, by a pretty brook, beautifully located, one mile from depot, sixteen from City. For sale now, also 200 farms and residences, all sizes and locations. [illegible] to $40,000.
W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 195 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—One of the best in the county, four miles from [illegible], with good buildings, two fine orchards, and beautiful meadow; fronting on the Wallkill, a river that bounds one side of farm. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, [illegible] miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling, barns, first-class outbuildings, two fine ponds, &c., and about 100 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO story cottage, surrounded with shade trees and pleasantly located, on the corner of Myrtle-av. and Sumner-st. Rent low—$6 per month. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES [illegible] Park-row. Inquire of [illegible] Agricultural, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING IN THE UPPER PART of the City, with from 20 to 40 rooms, to be used by a [illegible] for a School for Young Ladies. Address FRANK H. HAMILTON, A. D., No. 81 East 2d-st.

PRINTING.

[illegible] BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per [illegible] CARDS [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—Longwood Park, the late residence of Charles Benson, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, one of the finest suburban and in full view of the East River and Hudson; half an hour's ride from Harlem Bridge, and only half a mile from depot. Railroad station, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, [illegible] stables, stables and grounds. The grounds cover 11 acres, are in the highest state of cultivation and inclosed by superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated, [illegible] the great increasing demand in the close vicinity to New-York, and consequently the value so enhanced. If, on the public desirable residences, its value [illegible] very desirable. A map of the premises, and other particulars, will be found at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., or CHARLES DENISON, No. 52 Dey-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—One and a quarter miles northeast of Poughkeepsie Court-house; 21 acres of excellent land, neat modern house and ample out-buildings, mostly new; fine garden and apple orchard, a choice variety of young apples and pears, just coming into bearing; small fruit in abundance; situation high and healthy, with view of river, valley and mountains, and overlooking part of the city; plenty of excellent water. For further particulars apply to JACOB H. HAVILAND, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF EIGHT ACRES, AT Great Kills, Staten Island, on the Raritan Point Railroad, 35 minutes from the ferry. The place is improved, has a house and yard and good, durable water, and commands a view of New-York Bay, Narrows, Staten Island, Long Island, Raritan Bay, City of Newark, &c. Inquire of A. & G. WARD, corner of Vesey and Washington sts., or C. W. DELAWAY, on the place.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted to hire by a small family of adults, either within easy driving distance of New-York, or house to be completely furnished. House having fish, water, and [illegible] preferred. A liberal rent will be paid. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE with one acre of land, located within two miles of Fort Washington or High Bridge; value, about $4,000. A party having an acre of land slightly situated and [illegible] with full particulars of place, building and outbuildings, means of access, &c., S., Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-office.

TO LET—THE DR. MORRIS PLACE AT WEST Morrisiana, 40 minutes from 26th-st.; over nine acres of land; mansion [illegible] Winter or Summer; [illegible] possession immediately; rent $1,000. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 24 West 26th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M. W. H. HUNN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE place at Morrisania, N. J., with two acres of land; will be sold at a bargain; if not disposed of by the 9th inst., it will be offered at auction. Apply to HENRY H. MAUKWELL, Esq., No. 8 Wall-st., or HORES MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or SAMUEL BIDDY, at Morrisania.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, in Orange, N. J., with 1st April next, corner of Harrison-st. and Morris and Essex Railroad, near Brick Church Station, to a careful tenant; the occupant has just for Europe. Immediate possession can be given if required. Apply on premises, or to GEO. BARRELL, 70 Wall-st.

TO LET IN NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A VERY desirable furnished residence to let in Newburgh, commanding an extensive view of the river. For terms, inquire in Newburgh, at No. 66 Water-st., or in New-York, at No. 52 West 14th-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS AND farms for sale or exchange, in and near Tarrytown, containing from 5 to 150 acres. For particulars apply to BEWMAN & FITTON, No. 35 Wall-st.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER—WITH THE comforts of a home, in a first-class house, at South Orange, N. J. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office, or HENRY FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 31 West 26th-st. Dinner at 6, and convenient to cars with stages.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with modern improvements. No. 54 West 20th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, located near the City Hall, convenient to the ferries, having a large well-furnished room, gas, bath, &c., will take a gentleman or two young men. Rare chance for a home. Inquire of Mr. [illegible] Post-office, Brooklyn, or Box No. 6[illegible] Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY OF THREE wish handsomely furnished rooms for the Winter, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, with good board, in the vicinity of 4th or Madison-avs. Address, stating terms, F. V. N., Madison-square P. O., for two days.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE WEST SIDE OF Town, in a religious New-England family, by a young man who desires the comforts of a home. Address G., Box No. 187 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES permanent board in a strictly private family. The best of references required. Address Box No. 8[illegible] Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT No. 184 Union-st., a pleasant and well-furnished room for two or three persons; house first-class, and within three and five minutes' walk to cars and ferries.

A YOUNG LADY WITH VALUABLE EXPERIENCE in instruction of the piano, is desirous of securing a home in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn, where her teaching would partially compensate for her board. Address T., Post-office, Box No. 3,[illegible], New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE [illegible] open for the reception of visitors. This is the most attractive season for visitors to view the charming scenery which the Autumnal changes of foliage presents. An authorized agent, known by his badge, will be at the steamboat landing and railroad depot to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and hamlet located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table and comfortable home. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN THE MAIL.

The public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the following Certificates of Shares in the New-York Central Railroad Company, mailed Sept. 7, at Ridgefield, Conn., in a letter addressed to Rufus H. King, Albany, N. Y., which has not reached its destination:

One Certificate, No. 6,813, 20 Shares, in the name of [illegible] Neff.

One Certificate, No. 6,814, 20 Shares, in name of George [illegible].

One Certificate, No. 6,811, 20 Shares, in name of Frances [illegible].

One Certificate, No. 6,815, 20 Shares, in name of Catharine C. Neff. [illegible] Aug. 23, 1863.

Transfer of the said missing certificates have been stopped at the offices of the Company, Bankers, Brokers, or elsewhere, where they may appear, are requested to communicate with the subject with the undersigned, who will respond to any proper inquiries.
RUFUS H. KING, Albany, N. Y.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HERE-by given that the following certificates of registered stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, issued in the name of Amos Rosecrans, have been lost, and payment of the same has been stopped at the Treasury Department in Washington, viz.: No. [illegible] and 110, two certificates, each $100, is $200; Nos. [illegible], four certificates, each $1,000, is $4,000; Nos. [illegible], three certificates, each $100, is $300; Nos. [illegible], two certificates, each $500, is $1,000; No. [illegible] $1,000, is $1,000; Nos. [illegible] and 920, two certificates, each $1,000, is $2,000; Nos. 171 and 172, two certificates, each $1,000, is $2,000. Total sixteen certificates. [illegible] Any information of the above will be thankfully received by M. J. HENRIQUES, No. 11 West 8[illegible], New-York.

LOST—MISSING [illegible] THE EFFECTS OF Charles Burrell, late of [illegible], deceased, and therefore supposed to be lost or stolen, $20,000 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, as follows:
No. 20,[illegible], dated March 4, 1863, [illegible]
No. 20,[illegible], dated March 5, 1863, [illegible]
No. 20,[illegible], dated March 7, 1863, [illegible]
No. 20,[illegible], dated March 7, 1863, [illegible]
The public are cautioned against negotiating the above Certificates, as payment of the same has been stopped.
GEO. L. BROWN, Executor, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, [illegible] Oct. 3, in going from the New-York and New-Haven Freight Depot, through Centre-st., Grand to Bowery, Bowery to 4th-st., a POCKET-BOOK containing $[illegible]. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Depot, corner of Franklin and Elm sts.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, LAST, IN Long Island cars, between Hunter's Point and Suffolk Station, A POCKET BOOK containing nearly $40, viz., one $20 and two $10 greenbacks, together with some currency. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the Office of the Green Point [illegible].

A GIFT OF A BEQUEATHED MOTHER.—LOST—On Friday, Oct. 2, between Division-av. and Brooklyn Reservoir, a HAIR BRACELET, with gold clasp with name Mary L. Belch engraved on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at WM. A. WALKER'S, Pier No. 20 East River, New-York, or with R. VANDEWATER, Main-st., Hempstead, L. I.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY last, between 26th and 30th sts., on 6th-av., a star-shaped diamond pin. Address G., Box 59 and 101 John-st.

FOUND—ON ROCKAWAY BEACH, A DIAMOND ring. The owner can have the same by supplying to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 10 Wall-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
F. & L. MARY,
No. 45 Warren-st., New-York,
Offer to owners, architects and builders the following goods at low prices:
BIM LOCKS, MORTISE LOCKS,
WRINGER DOOR SHEAVES AND WAY,
FASTENINGS FOR SASHES AND SHUTTERS,
FRONT DOOR LOCKS, SASH FIGHT LATCHES,
HAND PLATED KNOBS,
NUTS, SHRIBS,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS in locality that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 25 WALL-ST.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & DOWDOIN,
No. 10 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations, [illegible] and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board: Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company [illegible] have been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October next, at noon.
WM. E. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1863.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HANOVER BANK.—STATEMENT OF BALANCES and Dividends remaining unclaimed for two years preceding Sept. 1, 1863.

Wm. S. Alexander	$3 00	John Mayer	$19 62
Howard Anglin	1 00	A. M. Malone & Co.	10 00
Brad'ford Furnace	42 55	F. W. Powell	1 25
Geo. Bliss	5 00	Jacob Seif	7 91
J. Bloch	2 25	J. O'Mahoney, Treas'r	2 25
H. G. Boyd	2 75	John Ogden	2 94
Bigg & Co.	5 40	Oakes, Merriest & Co.	2 75
Chas. Cook	2 00	Geo. A. Pratt	19 20
J. C. Cram	1 50	E. W. Pemberton	2 25
Cheesborough, Sibley & Co.	2 00	M. E. Da Cunha Rees	10 57
W. J. Clerk	15 21	J. Ridgway	3 00
Chas. Cooper, Adm'r	1 00	L. Ritz & Co.	1 60
W. R. Coles, Trustee	12 60	Salge & Co.	4 37
Jas. Cook	2 50	F. W. Stebbins	1 03
Geo. H. Beaman	4 50	H. P. Stewart	2 00
D. L. Gray	2 01	B. Sheridan	4 18
Alex. Del Valle	1 00	Stewart Brothers	2 00
A. Gildermeister	1 21	Hector G. Smith	3 07
Nicholas Gutferet	5 72	Smith & Sender	5 70
A. H. Harper	1 25	Steiglitz & Isadore	1 00
Alex. Hamilton, Jr.	2 07	Stowers, McKinny & Co.	41 30
Wm. Hormann	1 00	Chas. Tracy, Treas'r	12 31
Wm. Hopkins	2 00	Ch. Schaver	17 10
Dexter Johnson	1 48	G. T. Thomas, Assignee	6 42
Wm. Sam. Johnson	5 13	E. A. & W. Townsend	1 35
D. O. Ketchum & Co.	3 40	Union Consolidated Mining Co. Div. 8c.	13 50
S. Kelly	65 83	J. W. Vanderveer	1 01
W. Y. King, in trust	2 00	Ward's Valley	14 28
Kissam & Co.	2 63	Webster & Palmer	3 11
P. W. Livingston	7 94	R. C. Wetmore & Co.	6 19
Ezra Ludlow, Jr.	2 50	W. H. Newman	62 38
Lyon, Hill & Goodnow	4 29		
A. McDonald	4 13		

DIVIDENDS.
1854, January, P. D. La Forte, on four shares $14 00
Sworn before me, Sept. 12, 1863. [illegible]
JAS. W. HALE, Public Notary, No. 19 Wall-st.
s14-1mwswM

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., Sept. 24, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was adopted by the Board of Directors the 11th of March, 1863:

Resolved—That, as a guarantee of the punctual payment of the interest upon the hundred days' of this Company, the first net earnings in each half of the fiscal year, to the extent necessary for the purpose, shall be set off and immediately deposited as follows, viz.: so much as may be necessary to pay the coupons upon the sterling bonds in the London Joint Stock Bank, and such sum as may be necessary to pay the coupons on the dollar bonds in New-York, which deposits shall be held subject to this purpose only, and that public notice of the deposit shall be duly made by publication in the Cities of London and New-York in such manner as the President may direct."

The net earnings for the month of July being more than sufficient for the purpose, funds have been deposited with the London Joint Stock Bank in London and with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, for payment of the coupons due 1st February next.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay the coupons on presentation, deducting interest at six per cent. per annum.
WM. E. WATSON Sec. pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of October.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COMPROMISE BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, PENN., by acts of Assembly, Jan. 22, 1857, and Jan. 16, 1861, the Commissioners are directed to purchase annually, at the lowest offered rates, these bonds, to the amount of the Sinking Fund, $25,000, appropriated for their redemption.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with price for Coupon or Registered Bonds, addressed to this office, marked "Sinking Fund Commissioners," will be received until Oct. 20.
HENRY LAMBERT, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed "Proposals for R. R. Bonds") addressed to JOHN N. CORNELL, will be received until noon of the 30th day of October, 1863, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $74,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $30,000.
J. M. FORBES,
H. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY of Watertown, Wisconsin, issued to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, can receive the surrender of their bonds at the office of H. B. BOODY & CO., No. 1 Wall-st., New-York, receive in exchange Director scrip of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, at the rate of six shares of stock for each $1,000 of bonds, with all coupons attached.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BOND COUPONS.—The amount of the coupons due Oct. 1, on the Income Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD BONDS.—The coupons due 1st October, 1863, on the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day, at our office, No. 21 Nassau-st., where also the bonds will be exchanged for the exchange of Wisconsin Central bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, (consolidated,) maturing 1st July, 1893.
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, upon application, "5-20" 6 per cent. bonds in all denominations, at
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Oct. 5. The poll will open at 11, and close at 1 P. M.
S. H. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Bank, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
B. S. COOKE, Cashier.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 43 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF THE WESTERN UNION Telegraph Company.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALI-[illegible] bought or collected at best rates by [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
WILL continue to furnish
U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Government, as Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons due November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

UNITED STATES LEGAL TENDER NOTES. REGISTER OFFICE, No. 249 Broadway, Room No. 24. This office is established to render Legal Tender Notes of the Government more valuable than Gold, and at a premium of from one to two hundred per cent. on their nominal value. By a system of registering them for Premium at this office, the One, Two, Three and Five Dollar Legal Tender Notes have their value increased as above stated. Persons having Legal Tender Notes, and wishing to secure the Premium, can have them registered on application at this office, or by sending their notes by mail, which will be registered and returned, thus securing to the holder all the benefits of registering. Circulars giving full particulars sent by mail.

The following awards of Premiums have been declared on Once Registered in Class No. 1, and will be paid on presentation at this office: Nos. 56,[illegible] 10,[illegible] 14,[illegible] 20,013, 14,[illegible] 24,[illegible] 26,[illegible] each Ten Dollars; Nos. 26,[illegible] 31,[illegible] 34,[illegible] 11,[illegible] 37,[illegible] 41,[illegible] 42,[illegible] 47,[illegible] each Twenty Dollars; Nos. 1,[illegible] 2,[illegible] 3,[illegible] 4,[illegible] 10,[illegible] 14,[illegible] 17,[illegible] each Fifty Dollars; Nos. 2,[illegible] 3,[illegible] each One Hundred Dollars.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the securities of the above Company are respectfully invited to form a holders and funding debt creditors, are requesting to form the terms of reorganization and to assign their bonds, evidence of indebtedness and certificates of stock to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of October, 1863, in order to participate in the reorganization of the road.
CHARLES MORAN, Purchaser,
No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE.—SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—Holders of the Preferred Stock of the division of most of their lands, with the view of closing up the concern, the outstanding bonds of the Company will be paid on presentation at No. 4 City Exchange, Boston, before Nov. 1, 1863, by
J. W. BROOKS.
Boston, Sept. 26, 1863.

BOTTOMRY.—WANTED, ON BOTTOMRY, ON the hull and spars of the French steamer CHARLES MARTEL, the sum of from $[illegible] to $10,000, for which ample security will be given. Inquire at the office of the FRENCH CONSUL, until Thursday, the 8th inst., at noon.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. BONDS.—A limited number of the "Ohio Division," for sale by STEVENS BROTHERS, No. 120 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, 1863, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 20th day of October, free from all tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends unclaimed for by the 20th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, as the option of the stockholder.
R. G. LUCAS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earnings of the Steamer, payable on the 15th inst. to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 30th of September until the morning of the 16th of October next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK, UTICA.—DIVIDEND TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Ontario Bank, (being the profits of what remained of its assets after the payment of debts,) will be paid to the stockholders, at the office of the undersigned, No. 157 Greene-st., Utica, on and after the 7th day of October next.
EDMUND A. WEBSTER,
Utica, Sept. 28, 1863. Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE Dollars per share, (7½ per cent.) free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. CLINTON, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., No. 62 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company (of Hartford) payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th proximo. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of Oct. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest time and most effectually by DR. WARD, No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York. Recent cases requiring but one or two days attendance. Cure guaranteed. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 to 9. DR. WARD, from the University of Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. Long experience in the treatment of these complaints enable him to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Eradicating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 80 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESS. Weekly consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Liberty-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive proper treatment without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, nervous debility, urinary deposits, and constitutional syphilitic diseases of the kidneys, face, bones, &c. Fifty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Eradicating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 80 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 16th edition, over 100 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the male and female, Latest Researches in Physiology, European Medical Treatment, Remedies, their Properties and Specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Quicksilver, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should read the original work of Dr. LAMONT, No. 1 Court-st., N. Y. YOUNG, No. 122 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 847 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., daily.

We meet with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED.—Just issued, the 25th edition of THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, this wonderful work, restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and all diseases requiring a medical adviser. Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. The vigor required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Sent by mail, any one year subject to a dollar, only during the day. Address Dr. LAMONT, Eradicating Essence is a never-failing cure, sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 80 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAYBE consultedly consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and Abusive Diseases, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Gravel, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, and all Urinary Complaints, no matter of how long standing, the result of imprudence, Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The vile effects of quacks and pretenders, who have been ruined by quack medicines, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduated physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Dominick-st. to 49 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Dr. C. is the only Consulting Surgeon between Chambers and Bond-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases of a private character, including the most certain remedy for stricture of the urinary organs, thirty years in his specialty, (these cases which have been at the Hospitals of this City, cured in a few days,) and he will cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Sufferers by the ruthless, impudent, criminal weak-pretenders, &c., treated on the most reliable principles. N. B.—He is proof of Dr. C's. great specialty, he would call especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

INTERESTING TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURIAC, Professor of Diseases of Women, &c., &c., has issued the 60th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances do not permit a safe and rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, on receipt of price, addressing Box No. 1,326 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, 497 Sixth-st., (Astor House,) and No. 12 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the restored as vigorous as if nature had never been wounded or debilitated. To the numerous single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 80 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, for they will bring on the monthly courses in a few days, even if of a month's standing from any cause, and safely, all other remedies that have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. BE PRUDENT. Take no imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. Sold by Druggists, New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Liberty-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

OLD DR. HUBBARD'S FEMALE PILLS are the superior to all others now in use. Price three dollars and five dollars per box. C. M. CHITTENTON, General Agent, No. 26 6th-st., corner of 4th-st. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale in Brooklyn at No. 39 and 306 Fulton-st.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or made of strongest that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURIAC, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 130 Liberty-st.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homœopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and sale rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has had thirty years experience in this attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than thirty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain cases when earlier treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of invigorating the rank and poisoned taint from the blood leaves no after ill effects to the system. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes but some one in the community by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some difficult case, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. His popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed as their nauseous pills, they cry that they make it. Sold only by the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Continue to extract teeth without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Dr. Colton, the original maker and inventor of the anæsthetic effects of the gas, will administer it in person. Dentists instructed and furnished with the right apparatus on reasonable terms. Send for a circular. C. G. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO., Office No. 18 Bond-st.

DRS. GREEFIN & BROTHERS, NO. 258 Grand-st., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 1 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, continue to insert teeth positively without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide gas, commonly called laughing gas. They are also prepared to furnish so dentists the apparatus for manufacturing the gas, and to give full instructions for administering it. N. B.—No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 707 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, do. Plating (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $12. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling—natural enamel—pain, 25. Extracting, 50c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified nitrous oxide, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold new teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and destine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 56 4th-av., opposite Tribune.

DENTISTRY.—C. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, NO. [illegible] New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Foot of 23d-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW OR GRAIN COMMONLY for the use of the troops to be delivered at the Government Forage Yard at or near the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Oats, Corn and Hay (the tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grains to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be properly baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 28, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY NOON, Oct. 7, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles:

Sky-blue Kersey, 3-4 and 6-4.
Blouses, (Blue.)
Gray Flannel Shirts.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and stating that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered, in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this city.

Written proposals will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1863, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Inspection Room, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable or exorbitant.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of
Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MONTROE, Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) Size horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, extremely built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals to be addressed to Lieut.-Col. W. G. RAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. RAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON NUTT AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN

The steamers META and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st. Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, Capt. E. D. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Monday, Oct. 5,	2¾ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	8 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2¾ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 7,	11 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	2¾ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	6 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	2¾ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6¾ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	2¾ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	7¾ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	2¾ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	7¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 14,	2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 14,	7¾ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 17,	12 M.	Friday, Oct. 16,	8¾ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 19,	3 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 19,	10 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20,	3 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	11 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 21,	10 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 21,	1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10¾ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	2 P. M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

OCTOBER, 1863.
LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT
STEAMER HELEN, Capt. J. P. COLLINS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES BRANCH PORT.	
Monday, Oct. 5,	8 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	2 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 7,	8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 7,	2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 8,	2 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	8 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	2 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	9 A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	9 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	3 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	9 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	3 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 14,	9 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 14,	3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 16,	9¾ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 17,	12 M.
Monday, Oct. 19,	10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	9 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 21,	10 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	3 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10 A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 24,	3 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 26,	10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 27,	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 28,	10 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 29,	7¾ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 29,	10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 31,	9 A. M.		

FOR R. NDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABEEL Jr., will leave New-York, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1863.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by experienced and experienced officers.

New-York, May 23, 1863.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10 A. M. Fare to Yonkers 50c.; fare to West Point and Newburgh, 75c.; to Poughkeepsie, 81; to Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, 81 25; to Albany, 91 25; connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Shortest and best Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. The Steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE Robertson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M. for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 6 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¼, 5, 6 and 7¼.

P. M. trips TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from Market Ferry at 11 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:32, 10:27 A. M., and 3:31 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Mail) 12:30 P. M.	12:27 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8:32 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, free of Baggage Delivery.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for freight and stopping at all stations, and 3:30 P. M. Express Train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. For Flushing, 8 A. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 8 P. M. Sunday Express Train to Yaphank, at 8:15 A. M. (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

BARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the trains leaving New-York at 6:30 A. M. and Long Branch at 12:15 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 28, the 7 P. M. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:45 A. M. connecting with boats for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. B. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, the trains on this road will arrive and depart from foot of Barclay-st., New-York, via Hoboken. Important changes in running time will be made on that date, for which see bills. J. B. SASSINGER, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M.; 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. Express trains for these tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Chambers-st. Ferry: Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. Way, 8 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. for Nyack. FROM FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST. Express, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

touching at QUEENSTOWN, as usual, when practicable, viz:

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.			
LOUISIANA	Lee	Brooklyn	Oct. 5.
VIRGINIA	Lyon	Grace	Oct. 20.
CAROLINA	Roberts		

Passengers will be booked to Queenstown and Liverpool at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage to London	$35
Steerage	30	Steerage to Paris	40
		Steerage to Hamburg	40

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ARABIA, McCrea, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$135 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
Steerage Passage to Liverpool	30 00
Chief Cabin Passage, including Steamer Tender to Halifax	$115 00
Second Cabin Passage, including Steamer Tender to Halifax	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

No accompanying passengers on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 8. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The following Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Oct.	10
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Oct.	24
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct.	31

And every succeeding Saturday, as from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin to Queenstown	$80	Steerage to London	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Hamburg	40
First cabin to Hamburg	80	Steerage to Hamburg	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Children under 12 years, half price.

Children under 1 year, free.

Steerage passengers furnished with bedding.

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,500 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamships
ANGLIA
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Oct. 28.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	60
Steerage	30

Passage from Liverpool or Galway to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, free of charge.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY.

The splendid British iron steamship
CELLA,
2,000 tons,
Capt. CHAS. BRUCE,
will sail from Pier No. 32 North River, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., for LONDON DIRECT.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80
Cabin	50
Steerage	30

PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the Office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 14 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. ROBLAND,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 00, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates can be obtained here for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The new side-wheel United States mail steamship
MORNING STAR,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamship CORSICA, Capt. Le Marquand, will leave the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	12th October.
MONDAY	9th November.
MONDAY	7th December.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P. [illegible]
Passage money—To Havana [illegible]
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday. For freight or passage, having unexcelled accommodations, apply to
R. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, James Anderson Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 21st October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 26.

EXCURSIONS.

EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.—BOWLING equipts and collies MONDAY, Oct. 5. Large double-deck barge for dancing: fine view; four rooms; 20 boats entered; foot of 134th-st., Harlem River. Dancing, with a fine band, to commence at 9 A. M. Races to commence at 1 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.
No. 85 Exchange-place.

THE FIRM OF HICKS & ROBINSON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. B. ROBINSON, Jr., will sign in liquidation.
JOHN E. HICKS,
BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of PENDLETON & ROBINSON, for the transaction of a Commission Stock and Bond Brokerage business. Offices No. 85 Exchange-place.
WM. H. PENDLETON,
BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Jr.

HENRY H. ELLIOTT, JR., WITHDREW from the firm of ELLIOTT & CO., and CHARLES W. ELLIOTT is a partner from this date. The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned under the firm of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, at No. 7 Wall-st.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
CHAS. W. ELLIOTT.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

The undersigned this day associates with himself HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr., and will continue the Cotton Brokerage business, under the firm of J. A. ADAMS & CO., at No. 120 Pearl-st.
J. T. ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Stock Commission and Insurance business, under the firm of GARESCHE, HINON & CO., office No. 2 Broad-st.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. HINON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863. EDWARD S. WILLARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
OPENING NIGHT.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCT. 5, 1863, AT 8,
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Will be given Donizetti's opera, in three acts, of
ROBERTO DEVEREUX.
The principal characters by
MADAME JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
MISS ANNERITTA GUERZE,
SIGNOR FRANCESCO MARIOLINI,
SIGNOR FERDINANDO BELLINI.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.....ROBERT DEVEREUX.
FRIDAY, OCT. 9.....RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, (Extra night) NORMA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The Box Office of the Academy is now open, where subscriptions are received for the series.
SALE OF SEATS.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named representations will commence
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, 16 Bond & Schermerhorn, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Broadway and Bond-st., from 9 A. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MOST POSITIVELY
NO
FREE ADMISSIONS,
EXCEPT THOSE SENT TO THE PUBLIC PRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
THE HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY IN EVERY PART.
POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 5, 1863.
LAST TIME BUT ONE THIS SEASON.
EDWIN FORREST.
will appear as
SPARTACUS,
In the splendid great American Tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR,
Which will be placed on the stage with
EVERY ADVANTAGE OF COSTUME AND SCENERY,
and supported by an
EXCELLENT CAST,
including
MR. J. McCULLOUGH,
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
Mr. J. G. BURNETT,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, and MADAME FOSHI.
CONDUCTOR.....HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
In consequence of the prominent success of
EMILE, VESTVALE,
in the part of "Gamela,"
GAMELA OR, THE JEWISH MOTHER.
It will be repeated for the third time
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, 1863.
POSITIVELY, FOR THE LAST TIME THIS
EDWIN FORREST,
as Spartacus in the "Gladiator."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1863.
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; overture at 7½; curtain rises at 8.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Wallack.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. Lester Wallack.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
an entirely new drama, in five acts, entitled
ROSEDALE;
OR,
THE RIFLE BALL.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, ALL NEW.
Elliot Grey.....Mr. Lester Wallack.
Miles M'Keane (a returned convict).....Mr. John Gilbert.
Matthew Leigh (a village doctor).....Mr. Charles Fisher.
Bunberry Kobb.....Mr. George Holland.
Col. Cavendish May.....Mr. H. Mellish.
Sir Arthur May.....Miss Rosina Le Brun.
Romany Rob (a gipsy).....Mr. John Sefton.
Farmer Green.....Mr. Brewer.
Corporal Daw (of the Lancers).....Mr. Pope.
Dockey.....Mr. Fisher.
Robert.....M

THE REBEL ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Strengthening of Its Position on the Rapidan.

Earthworks and Rifle-Pits at All the Fords.

(Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.)

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

Gen. LEE is fortifying his position by throwing up works of every one of the fords of the Rapidan. At Raccoon, Somerville and Robertson Fords, rifle-pits and earthly embrasures command the opposite.

SICKNESS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Several Cases of Malignant Fever in the Fleet at New-Orleans—Death of Officers.

(Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.)

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

We have funeral news from New-Orleans on the 21st ult. there died of pernicious fever Acting Master Joseph Marvin and Paymaster's Clerk Francesco Warmouth, of the gunship *Hollyhock* on the 22d, Third Assistant Engineer James McGuire, of the steamship *Pensacola*, and Third Assistant Engr. P. Law, died of yellow fever at New-Orleans.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

Commander BELL, commanding the West Gulf squadron, pro tem., has informed the Navy Department that a pernicious fever has appeared on board the United States steamers repairing at New-Orleans, from which several deaths have resulted. Some of the cases have been well-defined yellow fever, and others are recognized by the names of Pernicious and Congo Black Fever. He says the disease was not extended rapidly so far, and expresses the hope that the approaching cold weather will some check it. The vessels which have suffered the most are those being the largest of the city, viz.: The steamship *Forest*, the tug *Hollyhock* and the sloop-of-war *Pensacola*.

INCENDIARISM ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Wholesale Destruction of Steamboats.

Four More Burned by Jeff. Davis' Emissaries

Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The steamer *Robert Campbell*, from St. Louis, to Vicksburgh, was fired by incendiaries Tuesday morning, near Hillsike's Bend. The flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat could be got to shore. Twenty-two lives are known to have been lost, including Lieut. PAYNE, of the Eighth Missouri; R. T. Owens, Thirteenth Iowa; H. W. Thomson, Thirteenth Illinois; —— ROBERTS, Thirty-third Ohio; —— CAYSE, second clerk of the boat, and Mrs. SARAH A. MORROW. The incendiary of the steamer *Campbell* is believed to be a white man painted black, who left the boat above Hillsike's Bend.

The *Campbell* was valued at $60,000. She was insured for $25,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 4.

The steamboats *Chancellor*, *Forest Queen* and *Catahoula*, were burned at the levee this afternoon. The two latter boats were totally destroyed. The hull and machinery of the former were saved.

All the boats were undergoing repairs. They were valued at $75,000. The amount of insurance is unascertained. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Several lives are reported lost, but nothing definite is known at present.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Expulsion of an Ammunition Train—Several Lives Lost—A Fight at McMinnville—Union Volunteers in Arkansas—Operations of Guerrillas.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. 4.

The *Press* of to-day says: A terrible explosion occurred near Bridgeport. A train of twenty army wagons laden with ammunition had camped near the city for the night. Two negroes quarrelled, one of whom seized a shell which he accidentally let fall among the ammunition, causing it to explode and communicate to the other ammunition.

Immediately after wagon after wagon caught fire, the teamsters and their attendants flying for their lives. The mules had been removed before the explosion. Later reports say there are nine or ten killed and double that wounded. The fire finally reached the magazine, exploding it, and destroying a vast quantity of ammunition.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Nashville 3d, says McMinnville was attacked at noon to-day. The result is unknown, but a fight was progressing when telegraphic communication was interrupted.

The rebel cavalry are reported crossing the Tennessee at Washington.

The cavalry from this post (McMinnville) returned last evening with a rebel captain and Lieutenant, and thirteen paroled prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 4.

Capt. SAMUEL BLACK has been placed under arrest in his own room, and interdicted from any communication with outsiders.

As a caisson attached to Battery I, First New-York artillery, was going down Main street, near Sixth a shell contained therein exploded, instantly killing a spectator, wounding a driver, who died in ten minutes, mortally wounding another canoneer, and badly wounding a third. The windows of the stores on both sides of the street were smashed by the concussion.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Advices from Little Rock to the 25th ult. state that over 3,000 Arkansas Unionists have joined our army at different points.

Free newspapers have been revived at Little Rock. The railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock is in charge of Col. MEANS, brother of Gen. MEANS.

The steamer *Liberty*, with 300 bales of cotton, has arrived from below. Among the passengers are Col. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, bearer of dispatches.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 1st says: A band of guerrillas entered Brownsville, broke up a religious meeting, secured all the young men and captured a conscript, and robbed the place of all valuables. Federal cavalry from Fort Pillow are pursuing the marauders.

Gen. Newton's guerrillas are conscripting the neighborhood of Danville.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John P. McBride and E. M. Barnum, Oneida; Hon. Chas. Sherwin, Milwaukee; Hon. S. D. Morse, Wilkesbarre; Henry Clark, Old Point; S. C. Reid, Washington; Lieut. H. C. Wharton, U. S. Army; and J. L. Crawford, Wisconsin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. A. G. Curtin, accompanied by J. M. Pomeroy, of Philadelphia, arrived at the Astor House, from Harrisburgh, yesterday morning.

Col. A. B. Caldwell, Syracuse; J. W. Brown and A. M. Wetherell, U. S. Coast Survey; Capt. W. H. Waldron, Maine; Maj. T. A. McKinzie, Washington; Lieut. W. H. Anderson, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Lieut. Col. Wheaton, Illinois; Hon. H. L. Dawes, Massachusetts; Maj. Charles Hamilton, New-Orleans; Colonel Jackson, Boston, and G. W. Smith, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Ullmann is recruiting his regiment in Maine. He has 400 men in camp at Portland, and will have 1,000 in a week. Many of the men are from the lumber regions, and are good marksmen.

Gen. Banks is fortifying Port Hudson, and has a force there of 15,000 men. The rebels have 20 pieces of artillery in position, and are fortifying Port Hudson.

Gen. Sherman's command, 20,000 strong, is at Vicksburgh, and will be there for the fall. The regiments are taking a good rest, and are well clothed, and this fact is due to the civilities of the Quartermaster's Department. The cavalry is a fine body of the service, and the Indiana regiment offers a fine opportunity for joining it.

DEATH FROM FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—A lad named FRANCIS W. G. ANDERSON, aged 13 years, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs in the printing establishment of JOHN A. GRAY, in Jacob-street, on Saturday afternoon, and was injured so seriously that he died a few hours after. The deceased was a bright, intelligent youth, and was employed by Mr. GRAY in a responsible position. He resided with his father at No. 215 Clinton-street, where Coroner WILSON held an inquest yesterday.

DEATH FROM FALLING BRICKS.—A young man named JOHN MCDONALD, while passing along Cedar-street on Friday evening, was so seriously injured by bricks falling upon his head from the chimney of premises No. 36½ that street, that he died soon after. Coroner HARNEY held an inquest on the body yesterday. The jury censured the proprietor of the building for allowing his chimney to remain in such a condition for six months after it had been examined and pronounced unsafe.

STABBING AFFRAY IN WATER-STREET.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an altercation occurred at the liquor store of GERMAN HUNGERMAN, No. 428 Water-street, between JAMES CROSS and JOHN MCKEEVER. A fight ensued, and Cross stabbed his antagonist in the abdomen with a jack-knife, inflicting a serious wound. McKEEVER was conveyed to the New-York Hospital and Cross was locked up to await the result.

ONE WOMAN STABBED BY ANOTHER.—Last evening, Barbary Gardens and Susan Wear got into a quarrel at No. 30 Rector-street, when Barbary stabbed Sarah in the head with a shoe-knife, causing a serious injury to the head. Dr. ARNEAUX dressed the wound, and Barbary was taken into custody and locked up to answer for the assault.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An unknown woman, about 30 years of age, committed suicide on Saturday night last by jumping into the water from the pier at the foot of Canal-street. The body was recovered, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday. When the deceased was found she had on a black silk dress, a black hat, and gaiter boots.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.—The collection of City and County taxes commences to-day. This week the taxes on personal property are collected. Next week those on real estate.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the Fourth Universalist Church of Brooklyn was laid yesterday afternoon in accordance with the ancient rites of Freemasonry. The site of the new edifice is in Greene-avenue, between Carlton-avenue and Adelphi-street. The building was commenced some four weeks since, and is now raised up to the first floor. It is to be of brick, with brown-stone front, 50 feet by 75 feet in extent, and 65 feet high outside, and 40 feet from floor to ceiling inside. It is calculated to seat 800 persons. The latter will be neatly furnished, with grained ceiling and walls. The basement will be occupied as a Lecture and Sabbath-school Rooms. The structure will be ready for occupation about the 1st of February next. The cost will be about $13,000. Mr. HENRY DAVY LOUGHRIDGE is the architect, and Mr. T. W. ROBANS the builder. The order of services consisted in reading a portion of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. BARNARD, of the Monroe-street Universalist Church, followed with a prayer by Rev. L. G. FARGUHAR, Pastor of the Society. A hymn was then sung, in which all present joined, commencing:

"This stone to Thee, in faith we lay—
We build the temple, Lord to Thee.
Thine eye be open night and day,
To guard this house from error free."

An address was delivered by Rev. G. T. FERRIS, of the Second-avenue Universalist Church, New-York. After which the corner-stone was laid by Grand Master A. M. Hunter, assisted by D. G. Master R. G. Millard and S. G. Warden H. W. Kasson. The Masonic address was delivered by Grand Master Simons. The proceedings of the day, records, coins, (among them a 50-cent silver piece,) &c., were deposited in the stone. After which the proceedings terminated with singing, prayer and benediction. A large congregation was present.

POLICE ITEMS.—Acting Capt. PERRY and Officer POWERS, of the 50th sub-precinct, arrested three boys on Saturday, named FRANCIS FERRELL, JAMES GAMBOY, and THOMAS KENNEDY, on the charge of stealing a quantity of silverware, valued at $40, from the house of Mrs. NAPOLEON, corner of Clinton and Baltic-sts. As alleged, they entered the house by the front door, ransacked the premises, and escaped for a short time. The money drawer of MICHAEL CAMPBELL's shoe store, corner of 3d-av. and 20th-st., was robbed of $15 on Saturday evening, while the proprietor was at supper. A boy named JOHN MURPHY, who was seen to leave the premises about the time, was taken into custody on suspicion. JOHN BULZER was arrested on Saturday, on the complaint of THOS. W. BAILEY, who charges him with stealing a breastpin, valued at $5, while asleep on board of a Hamilton-avenue ferry boat. BAILEY awoke while the accused, as alleged, was in the act of taking a ring from his finger.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 182, of which 24 were men, 29 women, and 130 children. There were 158 native of the United States, 21 of Ireland, 5 of Germany, 5 of England, 1 of Switzerland, and 1 unknown.

Williamsburgh.

EXAMINATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS, SECOND DISTRICT.—The Board of Enrollment at No. 26 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., examined the following on Saturday: Examined.—For physical disability, 15; unsuitable age, 17; only sons, 3; fathers of motherless children, 2; non-residents, 2; aliens, 24; in service, 3; improper enrollment, 1. Held for service, 6; substitutes accepted, 10. Total examined, 82.

BROOKLYN (E. D.) DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A meeting, secretly held at Union Hall, in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn, E. D., for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club for the Eastern District of the city, adjourned until to-morrow evening. The object is to centralize the efforts of the Democracy for the Presidential campaign of 1864. A large number of prominent Democrats are identified with the movement.

(Advertisement.)

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Practical instruction in double entry book-keeping and business affairs is imparted daily at GOREMAN'S Institute, No. 758 Broadway, now over twenty years established. Separate rooms for private instruction in penmanship.

(Advertisement.)

REMARKABLE MARRIAGES, Singular Weddings, Money and Matrimony, The Human Hair—Its Anatomy, Physiology, Color, Red, Brown and Black, and Modes of Wearing It—The Training of Girls, The American Man, Art and Artists, Precisionism, Phyllognomy, Pathognomy, Physiology, Ethnology and Psychology given in Phrenological Journal, October number. 15 cents, by first post. $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making the lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Brilliant and valuable novelties in the Fall number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*. The Empress Eugenie and her Maids of Honor. A large sheet of new Braid and Embroidery Patterns, extra large colored Fashion Plate and full-sized Patterns, with other valuable novelties. Now ready.

(Advertisement.)

HOPKINS'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with Hopkins's new Patent Burglar-proof Locks, Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Locks, Bank Locks, Bank Doors, Vaults, Iron Shutters, and Bank Furniture, manufactured by HOPKINS & CO., No. 126 Water-st., N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 17,667 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 161,100 bush. Wheat, 151,400 bushels Corn, 50 bushels Rye, 42,500 bushels Barley, 3,774 bushels Oats, 153 bushels Malt, 1,537 pkgs. Provisions, and 900 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, but firm, including Pots at $7 25@$7 37½, and Pearls at $8 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 325 bbls., including 272 bbls. Pots, and 13 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia 60 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $33 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more request, and 3,700 bags have been reported sold at prices ranging from 31c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been in fair demand at advancing prices. Stock of foreign quite limited. Anthracite now ranges from $8 50@$9 50 ⅌ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The market for this staple is firm, with a fair demand from the trade, at fully former rates; the scarcity of available vessels, and the high rates of freight, have a tendency to check business; they monopolize, which would otherwise be very active; so may the tolls on the canals, owing to the extension of the season, by the heavy freshets of Schuylkill Navigation Company. We hear that the Lehigh Company will close up for the season; fair prices, and the dealers are taking higher rates."

COTTON—Is in good request, at somewhat higher prices; Middlings, fair quality, 80c. ⅌ lb.; sales and premiums about our last, 2,000 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are active, and held firmly, but are inactive; Cuba, 14,000 bags Nicaragua; 1,000 bags Lima Wood, 600 bags Logwood, 60 tons Fustic, 40 tons Brazil Wood, 30 tons Sapan Wood, and 7 tons Cuba Wood.

FIRE CRACKERS—Heavy purchases of No. 1 Canton have been recently made, chiefly on speculation, at prices ranging from $3 50@$3 62½, closing firmly at $3 37½ ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have declined slightly, the market closing heavily. Sales since our last, 9,600 bbls., including Ohio, at $4 50@$5 25; Superfine State and Western, at $5 00@$5 40; good to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 75, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 50@5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	5 60@5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80@6 00
Extra Genesee	5 80@6 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 10@5 75

Southern Flour is in moderate request for our prices since our last, 650 bbls., at $5 00@$5 65 for poor to good common; $5 60@$6 10 for fancy or choice brands, and $6 15@$6 25 for very superior family brands. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy, but dull. Sales, 350 bbls. Extra, at $5 00@$5 65 for Extra Flour is salable and steady at $5 00@$5 05 for superfine. ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $4 30@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. ⅌ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls. Also, 100 bags State at $4 00 ⅌ 140 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more considered, and has been in moderate demand, chiefly for export, at a reduction of 2@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales, since our last, 152,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35. Amber Western, at $1 34@$1 40; Red Western at $1 26@$1 29; Inferior do., at $1 20; Amber Genesee and Wisconsin at $1 34@$1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 29@$1 16; and Amber new do., $1 27@$1 29 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in active request at advanced prices, sales reported of 247,000 bushels, partly to arrive and from store, at 90c.@91c., closing at 88c. for second Mixed Western afloat; 86½c.@87c. for unsound do.; 91c.@92c. for Yellow Western and White do. ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 05@$1 15, according to quality. ⅌ bushel. Sales 8,400 bushels. Oats are in brisk demand, part to arrive, including Canada at 67c.@73½c. Western at 65c.@73½c.; State at 71c.@72½c. ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 25@$1 35. ⅌ bushel; sales 9,300 bushels, mainly to arrive. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in active request, at 80c.@$1 10 for new. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been in fair demand, and firmly held at 11c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

HIDES—Have been less abundant and more active at lower rates. The week's receipts were confined to 7,400 Hides. The week's sales amounted to 61,300 Hides, including, according to Messrs. Weston & Wannemaker, 20,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@24c. for 25@30c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo, 20@23c. for 25@26½c., cash, usual selection; 17,500 Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 27c.@27½c., cash, usual selection; 9,500 California, 23 lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Aspinwall, 18@20 lbs., part 24c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Maracaibo dry salted, 26 lbs., 17½c., cash, as they run; 500 West Indies dry-salted, 18 lbs., on private terms; 4,600 Rahia dry-salted, 22 lbs., 16½c., cash, usual selection; 4,000 Pernambuco dry-salted, 20 lbs., 19½c., cash, usual selection; 500 Savanilla, 30 lbs., on private terms; 500 Penas Cow, 16 lbs., on private terms; 800 Wet-salted New Orleans, 50 lbs., 11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,600 Army Slaughter, 18 lbs., on private terms; 4,100 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 37½ lbs., 10½c.@11c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 65 lbs., 10½c.@11c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,300 Army Slaughter Horses, 40 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 208,000 dry Hides, 4,400 Wet-salted Hides, and 130 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—Sales have been actively inquired for and prices of hemlock-tanned have advanced 2@3c. ⅌ lb. Week's receipts of Sole, 47,000 sides. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. say: "For Hemlock Sole there has prevailed a fair steady demand throughout the week, which is somewhat increased toward the close. Only a moderate number of buyers have been personally in the swamp, but orders for large quantities have been received, many of which remain unfilled, owing to the scarcity of stock. The inquiry continues for all descriptions, but the almost total lack of plump, heavy stock, and consequent high prices demanded for it when found, has turned the attention of buyers to the more lightly tanned, on which sales have somewhat advanced during the week. Prices generally are not quotably higher, but are very firm with a strong upward tendency. From the tanneries the receipts have been fair, but continue insufficient to supply the demand, and the stock remaining on hand at the close of the week is less than has been held for a number of years. For Oak Tanned the market remains active and firm with stock light and diminishing. Ronga Upper is still scarce, and wanted at full prices. We now quote: Sole.—Oak Slaughter and Saddle, good light, 37c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 42c.@44c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 29½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., damaged, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. poor, all weights, 12c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c., cash. ⅌ lb."

LIME—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices. Common Rockland and Great Falls Lump, $1 15; Jobbing, $1 25; and Rockland Lump, at $1 40. ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in active demand, at buoyant rates. Sales, since our last, 9,500 bbls., in lots, at $14 25@$14 31½ for New Mess, $13 for Old Mess, and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are selling in lots, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders. ⅌ lb. Bacon is in moderate request at 10¾c.@9¾c., according to quality. ⅌ lb. Lard is depressed, to-day; sales 2,350 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited demand, but firm; sales 190 bbls., at $11 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$12 25 for Prime Mess. ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in good demand, at 18c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@23c. for common to prime State. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in brisk request, at 10½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, 1,850 bags East India, part at $6 25@$6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock 600 bbls. and 16,958 bags East India.

SEEDS—Have been scarce and in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales during the week, 6,600 lbs. Para Deer, 95 bales Rio Hacha Goat, 26 bales Vera Cruz do., and 35 bales Payta do., on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 1,300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@12½c.; Porto Rico at 12½c., and Cuba at 11½c.@12½c., with 1,900 tcs. Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Market improving.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 210,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 150 pkgs. sweats, at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in good request at full, and, in some instances, advancing prices. Sales, since our last, 400 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@21½c.; 3,070 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@20c.; and 30 bales Yara on private terms. ⅌ lb. Home Manufacture by all the volumes in manufactured form is in active request, and the movement is quite decided; the business passing is decidedly more healthy, and prices advancing in sympathy with Leaf. The stocks of 8's and 10's is exceedingly scarce, and no great quantity to be obtained even at the advanced quotations."

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 1,450 bbls., in lots, at 54c.@55c., chiefly at 55c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Business has been quite brisk in this line, during the past week, the demand having been very active for consumption and on speculation, and prices of most descriptions have advanced. The inquiry for Domestic has been decidedly lively. The week's sales comprise 440,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at from 62½c.@70c., chiefly at 65c.@70c.; 100,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra and tub-washed, at 65c.@70c., the latter an extreme rate; 20,000 lbs. Australian, at 45c.; 500 bales Cape, at 35c.@40c.; 25,000 lbs. extra do. Pulled, at 62½c.@65c.; 100 bales Cordova, at 30c.; 100 bales Spanish, at 32½c.; 1,400 bales African, mostly at 22c.@32c.; 1,100 bales Mexican, at 24c.@35c.; and sundry other lots of foreign on terms not disclosed. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, medium and tub-washed, at from 65c.@77c., cash. ⅌ lb. In Boston, heavy sales of domestic and foreign were effected, and prices were quoted higher. In Milwaukee, during the three days ending with Sept. 30, 40,000 lbs. Domestic fleece changed hands in lots ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 lbs., and the price paid was understood to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 60c. The Wool was all bought from second hands, and was baled and in good shipping order. For small amounts dealers continued to pay the same prices heretofore noticed, sales being made at 65c.@70c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day, rates about the same. For Liverpool—The engagements included 800 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.@6¼d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tons Oil Cake at 50s.; 3,000 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 27s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton. For London—26,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7¼d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel; 9,000 boxes Cheese, by do., 45s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol—250 bbls. Flour, on private terms. For Newport or Cardiff—A cargo of Grain at 6s. ⅌ quarter. The latest charters, according to the Shipping List, have been: British bark, 400 tons, to Rochelle, Heavy Pipe Staves, $55; a Prussian bark, 488 tons, to Antwerp, general cargo, 28s.; a Prussian brig, 300 tons, to Rotterdam, 28s.; a British bark, 412 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $32 50; two barks, 341 and 400 tons, from Sicily to New-York, each 85,000; two brigs to Gloucester, Wheat, 5s. 1½d.; a British brig, 272 tons, to River Plate, Lumber, 61l. gold; one, 750 tons, to Greytown, 5,000 sacks; a British bark, 275 tons, to St. Thomas, 50c. ⅌ bbl.; a British brig, to Havana, $1,100, gold; one, 270 tons, same voyage, $1,100, gold; one, 270 tons, to Havana, $1,100, gold; a British brig, 300 tons, to Havana, $1,100, gold; one, 270 tons, to Havana, $1,100, gold; one, 270 tons, to Havana, $1,100, gold; one, 270